



# THE GUARDIAN

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## Havers rejects MI5 film charges

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

No-one will be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act for appearing in the banner channel 4 documentary on telephone-tapping by the security service, MI5, the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, said last night.

His announcement came as Labour MPs planned parliamentary protests for today designed to block the progress of the Intelligence and Communications Bill, which would regulate telephone tapping.

They argue that they must first have time to study the report by Lord Bridge, the chairman of the Security Commission, into the allegations of unauthorised surveillance made in the film, MI5's Official Secrets.

Sir Michael said the decision not to prosecute was not a condemnation or a denial of the specific allegations in the film.

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In which Ms Cathy Maister, a former MI5 employee, claimed there had been improper telephone tapping of CND and trade union activists.

Ministers with experience of security have argued that the Government should avoid a court case on the allegations because such a prosecution would involve discussions of MI5 operations which would be counter-productive.

The decision not to proceed is an embarrassment for the Government, since it argues that such public discussion of security operations is wrong.

Negotiations between the Government and the Opposition last night failed to resolve the dispute over the debate.

Ministers have tried to meet objections by agreeing that all MPs should see the report of the Security Commission.

Lord Bridge, chairman of the Security Commission, into allegations of improper telephone tapping, but have refused to postpone the Intelligence and Communications Bill.

It is understood that the result of his inquiry, which was being studied by the Prime Minister last night, clears MI5 of acting beyond authorisations given by ministers for individual telephone taps.

It will not, however, reveal details of individual surveillance, and will therefore be criticised by the Opposition.

Mr. General Kaufman, the shadow home secretary, said last night: "The only question about the report is whether it is going to be a full whitewash job or just a single coat."

Mr. Kaufman, leader of the Commons, faced with furious protests by senior Labour MPs yesterday that they were going to have too little time to study the report before the second reading of the bill, responded by saying it would be given to all MPs this morning.

But it is clear that the row over the operations of MI5, particularly in relation to telephone tapping, is going to go on.

The proposal in the bill to set up a tribunal to hear complaints about unauthorised surveillance will not be enough to satisfy those troubled by it.

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Miners march back behind lodge banners and brass bands but Kent's flying pickets stem tide in two coalfields

## No return by 30,000 amnesty strikers

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

The pit strike refused to die yesterday although thousands of miners obeyed their national conference call to return to work proudly stepping out with their banners in time to the tune of their brass bands.

After what was supposed to be the first full day's work for nearly a year, the National Coal Board announced that 180,000 miners or 85 per cent of its labour force reported for duty, leaving nearly 30,000 still on strike to achieve an amnesty for miners sacked during the strike.

The worst affected areas were in Yorkshire where 50 per cent of the workforce stayed out and 16 pits were not operating. Scotland where 56 per cent or 5,500 miners stayed away, and Kent, where 2,000 miners at three pits remained almost totally on strike.

While the national picture yesterday was confused, the board expects it to improve as the week goes by.

Apart from the pits not operating, individual collieries throughout the country were affected by disputes.

Mr Michael Eaton, the NCB spokesman, said last night that the board was gratified that such a large percentage of miners had returned to work.

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South Wales for 12 months was cut at Cynheidre, near Cardiff.

The second factor was that Scottish miners were divided on a decision by their delegates on Monday instructing them to stay out until an amnesty was agreed.

But rank and file criticism of the decision was so strong that it is almost certain to be overturned at a special conference today.

Local management and NUM officials, yesterday confirmed the task of sifting through the list of people who have committed petty offences during the dispute and who are likely to be reinstated.

But at NCB headquarters and in government circles, however, the tough line against granting a general amnesty was maintained.

In the Commons the Prime Minister ruled out any amnesty for strikers sacked for serious crimes. Mrs Thatcher said: "They must face the consequences."

She told MPs at question time that criminal acts had been committed during the dispute against both person and the property of working miners, and against the NCB property.

Mrs Thatcher claimed to have the support of Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, on this issue, but said that she had heard that some of the Labour MPs were not in agreement.

Mr Kinnock appeared to be heartened by yesterday's events. He deplored the lack of support for the miners' cause but said he had been no great success in the past.

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THE ROAD BACK: Miners and their supporters marching to Mardy Colliery, Rhondda, for the return to work. Picture by John Barnes

## Defiance and pride as Mardy goes back

By Paul Heyland

THE MEN of Mardy colliery — the last pit in the Rhondda Valley, and traditionally the most militant in the South Wales coalfield — yesterday staged an emotional finale to their year-long struggle.

Church bells ringing in the high street signalled the end of the strike in the village dubbed Little Moscow, after previous epic battles. With dawn breaking, the men began the one mile walk up the hill to the pit and their "disgraced return" under the glare of television cameras.

The Mardy, Fennell and Tylersdown colliery brass band played as the 1,000 miners and supporters marched along the terraced streets, with banners waving and heads held high.

Nurses and other health workers joined CND supporters and delegations from Oxford and Birmingham, whose support groups had raised more than £100,000 and food to help sustain the miners' families.

Mardy women's support group formed a guard of honour to applaud the 300 men entering the colliery for the day shift. Mr Arfon Evans, the lodge chairman, who had travelled through-out Europe arguing the miners' cause, climbed on to the roof of the pit head baths to deliver his final speech of the strike.

"This solidarity restores why we came out on strike to defend our pits and our communities," he said. "This expression here this morning is a warning to the NCB that 'you will not walk all over us'."

To loud cheers, Mr Evans added: "The miners have not come back on their knees, they are not crawling back to work."

A young miner's wife was helped on to the roof to deliver her defiant message. "They may think they have beaten us but this morning has shown that they haven't beaten us at all. The women will never give in. We are as strong now as we were 12 months ago. I have a message for Mrs Thatcher — she ain't seen nothing yet."

In a gesture of reconciliation, the colliery under-manager Mr Terry Symonds, shouted: "I'm glad to see you back all of you!" He offered a friendly word and handshake as the men, clutching carrier bags of tea

and sandwiches, slowly filed into work.

All the Mardy miners had remained loyal to the strike and their solidarity, with only a token picket mounted at the pit, had symbolised the unity in the coalfield. Yesterday the talk was of having to go back to preserve the union. The fight to save pits and get sacked miners reinstated would continue.

The colliery was besieged by the media and Mr Evans timed the march to ensure maximum coverage in the

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By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

National Health Service spectacles will soon be available only from private companies selling them through retail stores and opticians.

As part of its scheme to stop supplying lenses and frames, the Department of Health and Social Security is introducing a new voucher system for the cheapest available spectacles to be bought for children and the poor.

The vouchers will be the first issued for the supply of goods by the department, which confirmed yesterday

that ministers were determined to privatise the whole optical service.

Regulations, aimed at saving £17 million on optical provision were laid before Parliament yesterday. When they come into force on April 1, they will be accompanied by swingeing increases in the cost of complex lenses and special contact lenses available on hospital prescriptions.

A special contract lens will increase in price from £18.80 to £30 and for two pairs of contact lenses from just over £20 to £50.

These prices will remain in force during the transitional

period that NHS spectacles will continue to be available.

From April 1, the only people able to obtain NHS spectacles will be children under 16; students under 19; social security claimants and those who pass a means test.

They will get them free or at a reduced rate.

A "test" will be introduced for people who require complex lenses. If their sight is sufficiently bad they will qualify for NHS glasses at the new increased prices.

A pair of complex lenses at present available for £11.75 will cost £39; complex bifocal lenses will cost £50 and simple bifocal lenses £28.

The price increases were condemned last night by the Royal National Institute for the Blind whose director-general, Mr Ian Bruce, said: "It is unjust and against NHS principles that those who need glasses most should be so financially penalised."

From next Monday the ban on registered opticians advertising their services will be lifted. At present unqualified opticians have advertising monopoly because the Privy Council failed to amend the regulations. This omission has now been rectified.

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By Peter Fiddick

THE BBC director-general, Mr Alasdair Milne, met leading members of the Independent Programme Producers' Association for lunch yesterday, to discuss whether the newest and leanest sector of British television could help cut its costs.

But he said later: "We have been discussing their relative costs, and I am not at all convinced of the truth — if it is the truth that their costs are very much lower than ours."

More formal discussions between the BBC and Channel 4 programme makers will continue, however, in an effort to

establish comparisons, with the City accountant and management consultants, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, acting as referees.

The initiative — in which ITV companies declined to take part, according to BBC sources — was revealed as the BBC made public the "value for money" report into its workings, commissioned from Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, as evidence for the impending licence fee decision.

Peat, Marwick's £2-page summary, published without the volumes of detailed analysis provided a month ago to the BBC and the Home Office, appears to vindicate the claim by the BBC chairman, Mr Stuart Young, that it gives the

best value for money.

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By Martin Linton

The Conservatives were back in a four-point lead over Labour yesterday in a Mori poll for the London Standard which seems likely to be more dependable than a Mori poll at the weekend which put the Labour Party in a two-point lead.

The figures in the latest poll are Conservative 39, Labour 35, Alliance 24. As well as being more recent, they are based on a larger interviewing sample and a longer interviewing period than the earlier poll for Weekend World which gave Labour 40, Conservative 38 and Alliance 19.

The poll still represents a sharp improvement for the Labour Party since the previous month, cutting the Conservative lead from 8 per cent to 4 per cent and putting them back within striking distance of the Government.

The number satisfied with

the way Mrs Thatcher is doing has fallen three points to 41 per cent and with Mr Kinnock it is down from 30 to 28 per cent. The number who are dissatisfied has risen to 53 per cent for both giving a net drop of 7 per cent for Mrs Thatcher and 9 per cent for Mr Kinnock.

Public satisfaction with the way Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen are doing their job as party leaders is far higher at 49 per cent and 46 per cent respectively and they will be relieved that the new poll has brought the Alliance up from 19 to 24 per cent, but this is still below their general election figure of 26 per cent.

The first Mori poll was based on a sample of 1,686 interviewed between February 16 and 18. The later one was based on a sample of 1,888 interviewed between February 19 and 24.

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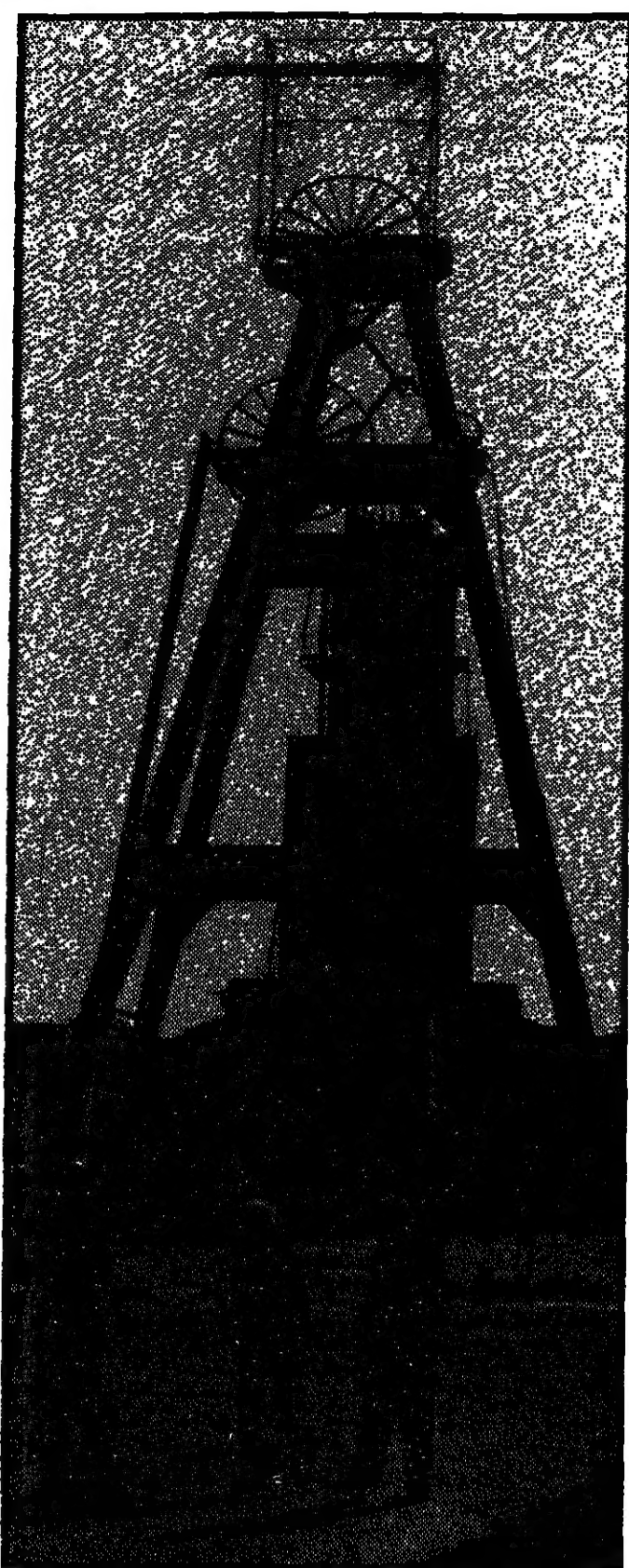


## Pickets still hold sway as year-old dispute refuses to die

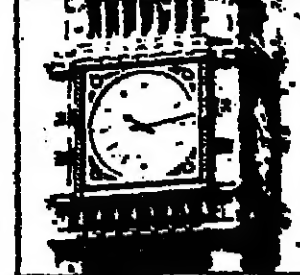
Jean Stead and Patrick Wintour look at the coalfields which are still out

David Hearst and John Ezard watch the confused return in Yorkshire

Pictures by Don McPhee and E. Hamilton West



Peaceful picket outside Snowdown, while striking Kent miners are away stopping the return at Cortonwood



David McKie

## Turning off the taps of triumph

PETER Walker, on Monday had done all he could to keep the rejoicing under wraps. Yesterday it was the Prime Minister's turn to face the Commons for the first time since the apparent indication of her long-held strategy with the near collapse of the miners' strike. Would she, could she, hit the same sombre and self-effacing note?

Sir John Bigger-Davies, the senior Conservative back, cued her in neatly with the opening question. Talk of victors and vanquished, he said, would be out of place. The only victory which counted now would be the creation of a modern mining industry selling at competitive prices.

Mrs Thatcher could hardly have agreed more vigorously if she'd drafted the question herself (as some old enemies slightly suspected she had). If she was at any point

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tempted yesterday to rub the NUM's nose in the weekend's retreat, she got through her 15 minutes at the despatch box without betraying a flicker of it.

Mostly, Labour pursued her with demands for an amnesty, which the Prime Minister firmly rejected.

"You are a wicked woman," Mr. Effer (Labour, Walsley) told her. Yet even Mrs Thatcher was pushed to take first place in Labour's demagogic yesterday while the NCB Area Director for Scotland, Albert Wheeler, was in sight.

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Still, given the sense of history which seemed to have swamped the place on Monday, it was a fairly hot occasion. There was much to be heard in the row which followed over the Government's insistence on going ahead with the debate due today, on its interpretation of Communications Bill.

Labour's Gerald Kaufman said the Government had broken an undertaking to give MPs time to study Lord Bridge's report before getting to work on the Bill. Mrs Thatcher, as she'd disclosed at Question Time, had got her copy ahead and was planning an evening of Bridge. The rest of the House, Mr Kaufman complained, was denied that privilege.

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Mr Biffen did surface in the end, but only to promise they'd have the report this morning. More will be heard of all this today.

Later the House faced yet another evening with the Water (Floods) Bill, which has produced some of the most determined backbench obstruction of the session. Strictly speaking this is not a backbench revolt, as Conservative MPs have been given a free vote. But the whips are on duty, and it's been inspiring to see what a substantial swathe of the payroll vote has been choosing to exercise its free will in favour of the legislation.

Some opponents think authorisation will damage your health, others that its compulsory application will damage your civil liberties. But few on the Opposition benches share that apprehension.

Mostly, they regard the whole agitation as somewhat irrelevant and, very much, in other words, as large numbers of Tory MPs seem to see the threat to civil liberties embodied in the allegations about state surveillance of the West-

## Sacked men urge return

THE MOST compelling reason for the Scottish executive of the National Union of Mineworkers recalling the coalfield's delegates to reverse their decision to stay on strike is that sacked miners are themselves advising such a course.

It was the demand for an amnesty for dismissed strikers that led delegates to vote 7 to 6 on Monday for a continuation of the strike into a second year.

In any case, although there was widespread respect for Monday's decision the coal board reported over 700 going back in the Scottish coalfield yesterday with an almost 100 per cent turnout in Ayrshire.

Monday's delegate conference was followed by pit meetings and a meeting of all the sacked miners. The sacked men agreed that their workmates should be encouraged to return.

"We all agreed that the most important thing is to re-establish the union and get it back to normal," one said at Monktonhall Colliery, Lohan.

The sacked men say they will establish themselves as a campaigning group to gain individual amnesties and hope to link up with the rest of the 700 men sacked throughout Britain.

At Monktonhall Colliery, which has recently seen scenes of the most bitter divisions between working and striking miners, the picket line was quiet in the dawn yesterday.

Several workers turned back at the picket line and were cheered.

Mr Rab Amos, speaking for the strike committee told them: "We want to thank you for your support. But now we think it is better if we in the pits go back to work and carry on the campaign for those sacked."

"They have severe debts, and now the strike is over everyone is going to be on their backs for the money they owe. They are going to need help from our wages."

Mr Eric Clarke, general secretary of the Scottish NUM, yesterday demanded a public inquiry into the management of the Scottish coalfield.

Mr Albert Wheeler, the area director, has refused to consider any of Scotland's 7 sacked miners for an amnesty and yesterday he was reported in this by Mr Walker, the Energy

Minister. Mr Clarke accused the "selective sacking" of "selective sacking" and said that many of the sacked miners were only doing what had a right to do — go on the picket line.

Jean Stead

## Kent's pressure to revive strike

"WE'RE trying to resurrect this strike, not just to win an amnesty for the 700 sacked miners, but also to force the board to negotiate with the national union," Mr Terry Burkett, a branch committee man at Betteshanger colliery in Kent, said yesterday.

Mr Burkett spent until just before midnight at the Kent NUM's tiny office on Monday night, answering calls from Yorkshire, Lancashire and Wales for the Kent miners to send pickets to their pits.

Mr Burkett sent about 30 men in about seven cars to eight pits in Kent. Another four cars went to South Wales. Mr Burkett says he has had calls from five other collieries in Yorkshire asking for more pickets.

The decision of the militant Kent coalfield to send pickets appears to have been made unofficially. The union's president, Mr Arthur Scargill, rang the Kent office in Dover yesterday, to find out the meaning of it all.

The Kent miners on Monday voted to stay on strike for up to two more weeks, in an attempt to win reinstatement of 42 miners dismissed in the area.

The decision appears to have been largely accepted by the rank and file Kent miners. At Kilmanstone, 161 men are at work out of 800, at Betteshanger 100 of 1,650.

MR CHARLES McLACHLAN, right, who commanded the national reporting centre which co-ordinated picketing of the miners' strike was honoured by the Queen yesterday.

Mr McLachlan, chief constable of Nottinghamshire, was invested as a CBE.

The Queen talked to me about the police service," he said. "I told her that the last year was a wasted one as far as the police service was concerned."

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Jean Stead

and at Snowdown, 50 of 450. Forty-two Kent miners abandoned the strike yesterday, but members of the deputies union, Nacods, voted not to cross NUM picket lines.

Mr Burkett said that the Kent area was entitled to send pickets, despite Sunday's delegate conference decision in London to call for an orderly return to work throughout the coalfields. "It's the board's wish to get rid of the activists, it's as simple as that," he said.

The area vice-president, Mr Howard Davis, added: "In one area, a lad is being sacked for pinching a couple of bags of coal. In another he's getting off. In one area, lads are being sacked for pushing a policeman on the picket line, and in another the board takes no notice."

The bulk of the dismissals in Kent arose from an occupation of the Betteshanger pit in June. As a result, 29 miners there were sacked.

Mr Terry Burkett, the branch secretary and one of those sacked, says: "No damage was caused by the occupation and, in fact, no complaint was made by the board afterwards."

At Tilmanstone, nine miners were sacked during an occupation of the control room in protest at miners returning to work.

Patrick Wintour



## Marchers' pitstops prove loyalty

THE YORKSHIRE miners' return to work yesterday became a day of demonstration by strikers determined to prove loyalty to their union and their will to fight on.

The National Coal Board stopped counting the number of miners returning to work as one demonstration after another either turned round at the pit gates, refusing to cross picket lines mounted by Kent miners, or entered the pit only to make a triumphant tour past the reception area and march out again, parading their banners.

Only 26 of the Yorkshire area's 53 pits had returned to "some kind of normality," said the coal board. "It seemed to us that the vast majority of men have used it as a day of demonstration and reinstatement."

The strike is having its last dying twitches. The board expects another 14 pits to return to normal today. The spirit of defiance was

very much alive among the 1,000 strikers who marched through the streets of Knottingley to the gates of Kellingley colliery. They chanted: "Arthur Scargill we'll support you evermore" as they passed the church, and then the column filed by the local police station, miners hissed and booed.

The marchers, cheered by canteen workers at the local hydrocarbon plant, emphasised the community's lasting divisions by roaring approval of workers who had supported them during the last 12 months and screaming "scab" at a garage owner who had not.

Two contractors who attempted to deliver coal during the demonstration had their lorries stoned. The National Union of Mineworkers' protest was cheered and clapped through the pit gate by more than 200 pit deputies striking in protest over the proposed transfer of

four former NUM members who had crossed picket lines to work as deputies during the strike.

Only 20 of the 220 members of Nacods worked during the strike at Kellingley, the only pit in the country to have this level of support from deputies.

Nacods is officially in dispute with the Kellingley management but is allowing NUM members to cross its picket line to clock on and receive a day's pay. Most of those who return will not be allowed down the pit without supervision as long as the deputies are on strike.

The demonstration wound its way around the pit car park with miners yelling "scab" whenever they encountered a working colliery.

With some of the demonstrators due to clock on for the night shift a few hours later, it seemed that relations in the pit were not

going to be as harmonious as the Coal Board claimed. Police kept at a discreet distance, with miners in no mood to tolerate further confrontations.

Back at Kellingley miners' welfare club, strikers received their last £5 payments from the strike fund. Many were preparing to go back on today's morning shift.

However, few said they were prepared to cross NUM picket lines mounted by Kent men and with indications that miners were coming from Scotland to picket the Yorkshire coalfield, many said they would stay away until Monday to allow the situation to settle down.

One miner said: "This fight is far from over. We showed them today and this is nothing compared to what is going to happen down the pit."

David Hearst

## Police greeted by familiar dawn chorus

THE BLACKBIRD that has begun singing from a sapling in the garden of 64 Doncaster Road, Armthorpe, cheek by jowl with Markham Main colliery, was joined yesterday by the dawn chorus of Sunday's NUM special conference by the ritual human dawn chorus of a picket line when the first three police coaches arrived: "Come on down, you fascist bastards."

Some 40 policemen closed and cordoned the wide colliery entrance and one pavement, to according to the officer in charge, ensure that the peace is kept and that anyone who wants to come back to work today can do so.

The picket leader, Fred Palin, a vigorous but prematurely white-haired man leaning on a stick, warned his miners: "The police say any stone-throwers will be taken right off. Remember you are demonstrating to save pits, not to kill people."

But the police need hardly have bothered. No extra

NUM, Nacods or Cosa men returned to work all day despite the national vote. Colliery managers were forced to cancel preparations for a mass midday re-start and reinstatement of the long 'fan' coach, which has run 34 miners to work out of a workforce of 1,300 during the strike.

One of the few men who arrived uncertain whether there was an agreed return to work, James Gillespie, joined the picket line despite his debts of £1,300.

"After a year out I am not going to muck it up for one day," he said. On the first anniversary of the Yorkshire strike which precipitated the national dispute, Armthorpe remained 98 per cent solid—this time over the issue of sacked miners.

Alan Palin, who took over the picket from his father later said: "It looks as if we could hold out indefinitely." Cancellation of the return to work followed a branch meeting on Monday

night attended by more than two-thirds of the membership.

It voted by a four-fifths majority on a show of hands to accept a branch committee recommendation to stay out until 12 men sacked for what management says were serious offences, are reinstated.

There were no speakers against the decision and the mood in the miners' club and on picket lines was happier than it has been in the 28 hours since the conference decision.

Many families had to put their dreams of the first full supermarket trolley for 12 months into abeyance, and others faced car insurance, road tax, and MOT bills.

The NUM branch secretary, Mr Jimmy Miller, said the colliery management was taking a "cautious attitude" over reinstatement.

The first inkling of a hard-line policy is regarded as the announcement that Markham Main canteen would in

future close during the night, when 80 miners are normally working.

Before the dispute the militant Armthorpe workforce went on a successful strike to get night refreshment facilities. Another men were an initial decision by another colliery which resumed work yesterday 30 minutes drive from Armthorpe, to allocate different day shifts to two Armthorpe men who have travelled into work together for a number of years.

One man has no transport and feared he faced the loss of a job without a lift. But after protests yesterday, the colliery reached a bureaucratic solution.

It put the two men on the same shift — a night shift. This meant they had to go home and travel to work again last night, but it was hardly the "revenge" which so many miners have feared.

John Ezard

## Scholar of cold war

### OBITUARY

Professor Frederick S. Northedge, who held the chair of international relations at the LSE for the past 17 years, has died in London. He was 66. He was a quiet, unassuming man with a friendly smile. He was a quiet, unassuming man with a friendly smile.

He was a concerned and compassionate man who wanted to see movement toward détente in the nuclear stalemate, but he was also the careful, detached scholar who rigidly excluded so much as a whiff of party politics from his lectures and writings.

of the cold war in the 1940s that prompted him to change disciplines and to enter the field of international relations in which he was to become a world authority.

His textbook on this field has now become one of the standard works in western universities. It sets out the contradictory themes of idealism and realism which came through so strongly in the lectures.

He was a concerned and compassionate man who wanted to see movement toward détente in the nuclear stalemate, but he was also the careful, detached scholar who rigidly excluded so much as a whiff of party politics from his lectures and writings.

## Police raid a mistake

A CRIPPLED war veteran was ordered out of bed at gunpoint yesterday by police who smashed their way into his house with sledgehammers by mistake.

Mr Fred Summers, aged 65, a widower who lost a leg in Burma in the second world war, said he was ordered out of bed, "but when they saw I had only one leg they realised they'd got the wrong man."

The officers were taking part in a series of raids in connection with a robbery, but had got the wrong address.

A police inspector later went back to the house to apologise.

## Hand vote to elect Basnett successor

By John Ardill  
Labour Correspondent

The General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union is to replace its retiring general secretary, Mr David Basnett, from January 1, its executive decided yesterday. Mr Basnett will stay on until early April to hand over the reins.

Balloting will be by show of hands at the union's 2,900 branches during the summer and the result will be declared at Blackpool on August 31, the eve of the TUC congress. The timing means the election is not caught by the 1984 Trade Union Act which requires elections to governing bodies after next October to be by secret individual ballot.

Under GMB rules the majority vote at each branch commits the whole branch block vote. Branch membership ranges from 20 to about 7,500.

This is a system, which has been decided democratically by the membership, said Mr Basnett. It is based on the votes of activists in the union.

"It's an issue of representative democracy. We believe in representative democracy not referendum democracy. The Tories believe in referendum democracy for everyone else and representative democracy for themselves."

The union will seek nominations between March 29 and May 10 but balloting will not start until June 20, after the union's conference.

"There was some concern that the conference would be

come part of the election procedure but it's been that for the last five years so it won't make any difference," said Mr Basnett.

Nominations will be by branches only, the executive decided. This is something of a rebuke to the northern region secretary, Mr Tom Burdison, who has already declared his nomination by the regional council. Two others known to be seeking nomination are Mr John Edmunds, the public services national officer, and Mr David Warburton, the chemicals national officer.

The executive yesterday suspended its authorisation of industrial action by local authority manual workers following an improved pay offer last week.



## Siamese twins die after operation

By Andrew Veitch,  
Medical Correspondent

Siamese twin boys born in Leeds on Monday, died yesterday after an attempt to separate them failed. The boys were born hugging each other, sharing one liver and one heart.

The condition of the weaker of the Siamese twin girls separated at Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, earlier this week worsened yesterday. But her sister was reported to have improved.

The odds against two sets of Siamese twins being born within three days in Britain are immense.

The twin boys were born at St James's Hospital, Leeds, to a mother who has two other children. She was aware the twins were joined but decided to continue with the pregnancy. A surgeon said following the birth "They were literally hugging each other with their arms round each other."

Surgeons led by Mr Duncan Walker at the city's Killinbeck Hospital, attempted to separate them. They had a severe congenital heart defect which proved impossible to overcome and they both died.

The twin girls, born on Friday at Rush Green Hospital, Romford, Essex, were joined at the chest and abdomen. There were in the same cavity, and one was severely malformed. Their livers were joined by a bridge of tissue, and they shared the upper part of the small bowel.

A Great Ormond Street spokesman said yesterday: "The condition of the baby with the normal heart has improved. The condition of the baby with the heart defect is giving cause for concern. Her kidneys are unable to cope."

Doctors were last night using a technique called haemodialysis to filter her blood and remove toxic waste.

Conjoined twins occur in one in a hundred thousand live births — six cases a year on average in England and Wales. More are identified before birth and about 100 survive long enough for doctors to contemplate surgery.

Vehicle identity scheme unacceptable, says civil liberties group

## Police defend Molesworth pass plan

By Gareth Parry

Cambridgeshire police yesterday defended their plan to issue vehicle identity passes to villages living near the proposed cruise missile base at Molesworth. The National Council for Civil Liberties has condemned the scheme as wholly unacceptable.

The deputy chief constable, Mr Bob Goslin said the windscreen stickers were an exercise in good community relations, because they would allow local people to use the narrow local roads which the police block during anti-aircraft demonstrations. "The passes are not intended to identify individuals, and there is no compulsion for anyone to have them if they don't want them," he said.

Ms Barbara Cohen, the NCCL's legal officer said: "By

the issuing of ID passes, the Chief Constable is implying his authority to license different rights on the highway for different people."

The NCCL has already challenged the legality of the roadblocks placed near Molesworth each weekend since the base was fenced in, more than three weeks ago. Ms Cohen said: "It is appalling in a country where the police are empowered to enforce the law that one by one, chief constables feel it is their right to make new laws."

However, Mr Goslin said: "The reaction from some sectors to our plan is ridiculous and misinformed. We are not checking on people. The passes will be for vehicles only. We have had police checks to stop roads being blocked by peace protesters' cars. Police have

stopped many villagers as well as peace campaigners while the roadblocks have been in force. Mr Goslin said that there was nothing unique in the car pass plan. It was often used to allow people who lived around city football grounds to use

roads which were blocked to vehicles belonging to soccer fans.

The NCCL, however, views the issue of passes near a cruise missile site as a different situation. "It is wholly unacceptable that people should have to prove their identity in order to enjoy their basic rights."

"People who come to road-

blocks without passes will be turned back; people showing them will have to negotiate their circumstances with the police by giving further identification."

The general secretary of CND Mr Bruce Kent, said the passes were "another indication of the extension of police powers in this country."

He added: "It is not the fault of CND or the Molesworth residents that Molesworth has become, because of the cruise missile decision, a focus for the international arms race. The police do not need extra powers to deal with the resultant traffic problems."

The passes are expected to be issued in time for the Easter CND Demonstration planned at Molesworth.

Ministry of Defence police arrested 16 people who broke through the outer perimeter fence at the base early yesterday. They were released without being charged.

Peace campaigners claimed yesterday that they had cut sections from the new £3 million fence and posted them to the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, and President Reagan. A message attached to the sections said further pieces would be sent "in regular instalments."

The Rev Michael Scott, a CND demonstration planned at Goldney, near Peterborough, chained himself to the railings of Peterborough cathedral for forty minutes yesterday, in protest against the proposed sale of church land to the Ministry of Defence.

## Youth charged with three Newry killings

From Paul Johnson  
in Belfast

A 17-year-old youth appeared in court in Northern Ireland yesterday accused of murdering three of the nine police officers who died in last week's IRA mortar attack on Newry police station.

Lawrence Peter Paul O'Keefe, unemployed, of Newry, was remanded in custody until Friday after an RUC detective inspector told a special sitting of Banbridge magistrates court that he believed he could connect the youth with the charges.

O'Keefe, slightly built with brown hair and a wispy moustache, was brought from Gough Bracks, Armagh, where he had been held since last Thursday night.

He continually broke down crying and shuddering during the six-minute hearing, and at one stage had to be supported by the police constable to whom he was handcuffed.

He is accused of murdering Chief Inspector Alex Donaldson, a reserve constable, Dennis Price, and Constable Rosemary McGookin, on February 28.

A police inspector told the court, which had been cleared

except for reporters, two relatives, and a local politician, that when charged O'Keefe made no reply.

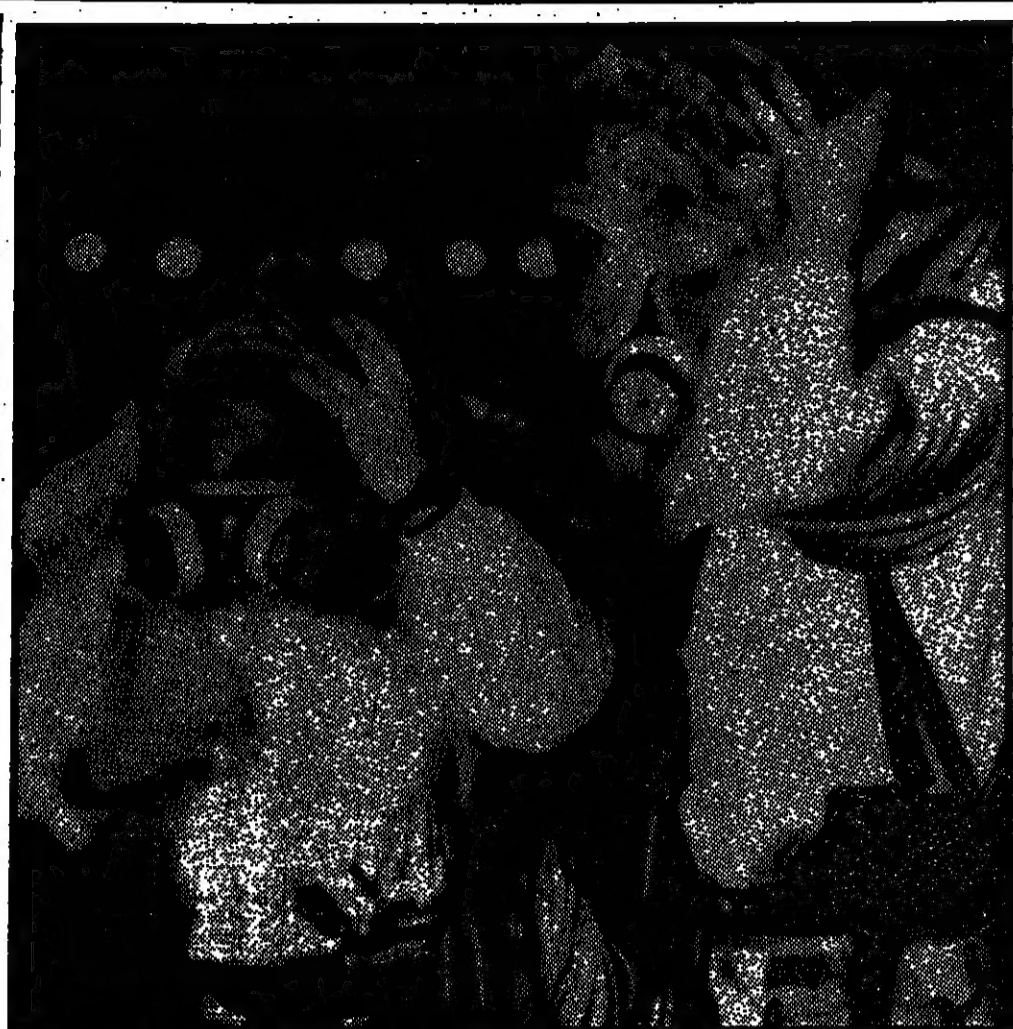
Mr Rory McShane, representing the accused, said he had been instructed to state that his client would be denying the charges. Mr McShane added that a bail application would be lodged with the High Court.

As O'Keefe got up to be escorted from the court, Mr Jim Wells, a Democratic Unionist Assembly member for the area, got to his feet and yelled abuse. He shouted that the defendant should be hanged.

Outside the court building about 30 demonstrators had gathered. They strung a Union flag from the fencing surrounding the building and brandished a piece of rope tied into a noose. Among the crowd were two women, sixteen assistants who had been injured in the mortar attack.

Police are still questioning two men, both with Newry addresses, in connection with the mortar raid.

An RUC Sergeant, Hugh McCormack, 40, who was shot dead by IRA gunmen outside a Catholic church in Co Fermanagh on Sunday, was buried yesterday.



Greenpeace protesters Paul Drury, left, and Joe Simpson don breathing apparatus to counter fumes before beginning their climb yesterday

## Rock climbers scale chimney for Greenpeace

By Michael Parkin

TWO ROCK climbers from Greenpeace scaled a 250-ft high chimney before dawn yesterday at the works of Fluoride UK Ltd, near Selkirk, to protest against pollution of the Stirling estuary.

They hung on the chimney a 70-ft long banner calling for "Clean Humber."

Paul Drury, came down after about 11 hours on the acid plant exhaust stack, leaving his colleague, Joe Simpson, still perched there. Greenpeace said that the two went up with supplies to last 10 to 14 days, and four gallons of water. Fluoride said: "We are guided by the police in this matter."

The Greenpeace protest follows a report to the Anglian Water Authority heard last week that Fluoride and SCM Chemicals Ltd, a plant

up stream also making titanium dioxide, were together creating a plume of discharges into the estuary. At certain stages of the tide the quality of the water inside the plume fell below the required environmental standard.

The remedy proposed by the water authority was that the discharge pipes should be extended into the estuary and be fitted with a diffuser.

Mr Andy Booth, for Greenpeace, said: "We are outraged that a responsible body should take such a naive view of pollution that it recommends pushing it further out to get rid of it — a short sighted and illogical solution."

Greenpeace wants the main pollutants from the plants — sulphuric acid and iron sulphate — to be recycled.

Titanium dioxide is a pigment used to whiten paint, plastics, paper and toothpaste.

## Housing group's secretary 'given £60,000 contract'

By Sarah Boseley

A group of prominent London Conservatives on a housing association management committee signed a long-term maintenance contract with a company owned by the Tory chief whip of the GLC a year after undertaking to employ staff to do the work. It was revealed in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Derek Howe, a former press aide to the Prime Minister and still a part-time political adviser to 10 Downing Street, agreed with the timetable of events put to him by Mr Richard Rampton, counsel for the defence in Mr Howe's libel action against Times Newspapers, Time Out and journalist Mr David Rose.

Mr Howe was on the management committee of Strongbridge Housing Association in north London from March 1975 until his resignation in September 1982. When he joined, Mr Howe was public affairs adviser to the leader of the Tory opposition on the GLC, the then Mr Horace Outler.

Mr Geoffrey Seaton, secretary of the association, was opposition chief whip on the GLC and Mr Harold Motte, chairman of the association, was chief Tory transport spokesman on the GLC. Other committee members were also connected with the GLC.

Under the 1974 Housing Act, housing associations had to register with the Housing Corporation.

Strongbridge management committee undertook as a condition of registration that it would cease contracting-out the maintenance services on the 800-odd houses and flats on the estate and would employ staff to do the work. The association was registered in April 1976.

In 1977, a contract for five years, which was "thereafter subject to two years notice in writing," was signed by the committee with Geoffrey Seaton Management Services Ltd, one of the two companies with which the association had dealings and which were owned by the GLC's opposition chief whip.

Mr Rampton said to Mr Howe, giving evidence on the second day of the case: "Mr

Seaton's rate for the job was a percentage. His companies were getting 71 per cent of annual revenue income generated by the association's activities."

It was stated earlier that Strongbridge was built with £4.5 million in subsidies from the GLC and Hillingdon borough council. By July, 1982, it was over £900,000 in debt and this led to investigations by the GLC and by the Housing Corporation.

Mr Howe agreed that Mr Seaton's companies were receiving about £90,000 a year in fees and that in 1982, just before the inquiries, the percentage payment had been increased to 9 per cent.

Compensation for ending the management contract was also to be paid by the association, Mr Howe said.

Mr Rampton put it to Mr Howe: "What you and your colleagues did was something which other people might think was very unattractive."

Mr Howe replied: "Yes, I agree with that."

Mr Howe is suing over articles published in the Sunday Times and Time Out in November 1982. His counsel claimed on the first day of the trial before a libel jury that Mr Howe had falsely been accused of trying to obstruct inquiry into the affairs of Strongbridge, and that both articles implied that Mr Howe had been involved in criminal activity.

The articles, written by Mr David Rose, mentioned that Mr Andrew Arden, the barrister conducting the GLC inquiry, had referred his findings to Scotland Yard.

Mr Howe said in court that he had gone to see Mr Thatcher in person before bringing his libel action to explain his position. He had also consulted the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary, Mr Ian Gow, now the housing minister. Mr Gow, a solicitor, had recommended a firm of solicitors, which Mr Howe had consulted.

Mr Howe said he had been shocked by the Sunday Times article and which Time Out's piece as "a political hatchet job on the Conservative Party in general but me in particular."

The case continues.

## US aerials for station

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The United States is constructing three dish aerials at the GCHQ station near the Bude in Cornwall as part of an Anglo-American agreement for monitoring private and commercial communications as well as international military and diplomatic traffic.

The Bude station is close to British Telecom's satellite system at Goonhilly Down which handles transatlantic traffic. The close cooperation between the American national security agency and GCHQ covers communications in and out of Britain.

The Senate discovered in 1975 that NSA was surveying "individuals or organisations, whether it will cover GCHQ involved in civil disturbances, anti-war mobilisation, demonstrations and military deserters

involved in the anti-war movement."

US telecommunications companies told the Senate that the British Government had demanded copies of overseas telegrams handled by them. Britain acted under the 1920 amendment to the Official Secrets Act, which gives the Government the power to demand "the originals and transcripts" of communications when it appears that such a course is "expedient in the public interest."

Though the Home Office said yesterday that the 1920 Official Secrets Act will be superseded by the new Interception of Telecommunications Bill, it is still not clear whether it will cover GCHQ targets on private firms or individuals.

## Farmhands win 8.5pc

By Rosemary Collins

Farmworkers in England and Wales will get 8.5 per cent pay increase on June 2, bringing the rate for farmworkers to £89.78 a week, and for craftsmen to £108.16, the Agriculture Wages Board said yesterday.

The National Farmers' Union protested strongly against the award, claiming that it would add £77 million to the industry's wage bill in a full year.

"The industry will have the greatest difficulty in absorbing this without shedding labour, which is the last thing we want to see happening in present circumstances," said Mr Chris French, the NFU chief negotiator.

Mr Jack Boddy, leader of the farmworkers' side, said the award was "a welcome step in the right direction, or rather a small shuffle rather than a step."

## Guards 'on war footing'

By Gareth Parry

The 840 United States National Guardsmen who trained in Britain last year were practising their "war roles in support of Nato," Mr John Lee, the under-secretary for defence procurement, said in a written answer in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Lee was replying to Mrs Ann Clwyd, Labour MP for Cymru Valley, who last month raised the issue of the National Guard's lethargic unpublicised presence.

The guard, which is a 561,000-strong force of civilian part-time soldiers and airmen, is used in peacetime to deal with a variety of national emergencies.

The 800 who came to Britain last year in an exchange programme with Britain's Territorial Army, took part in general exercises, including training exercises "with the TA, said Mr Lee.

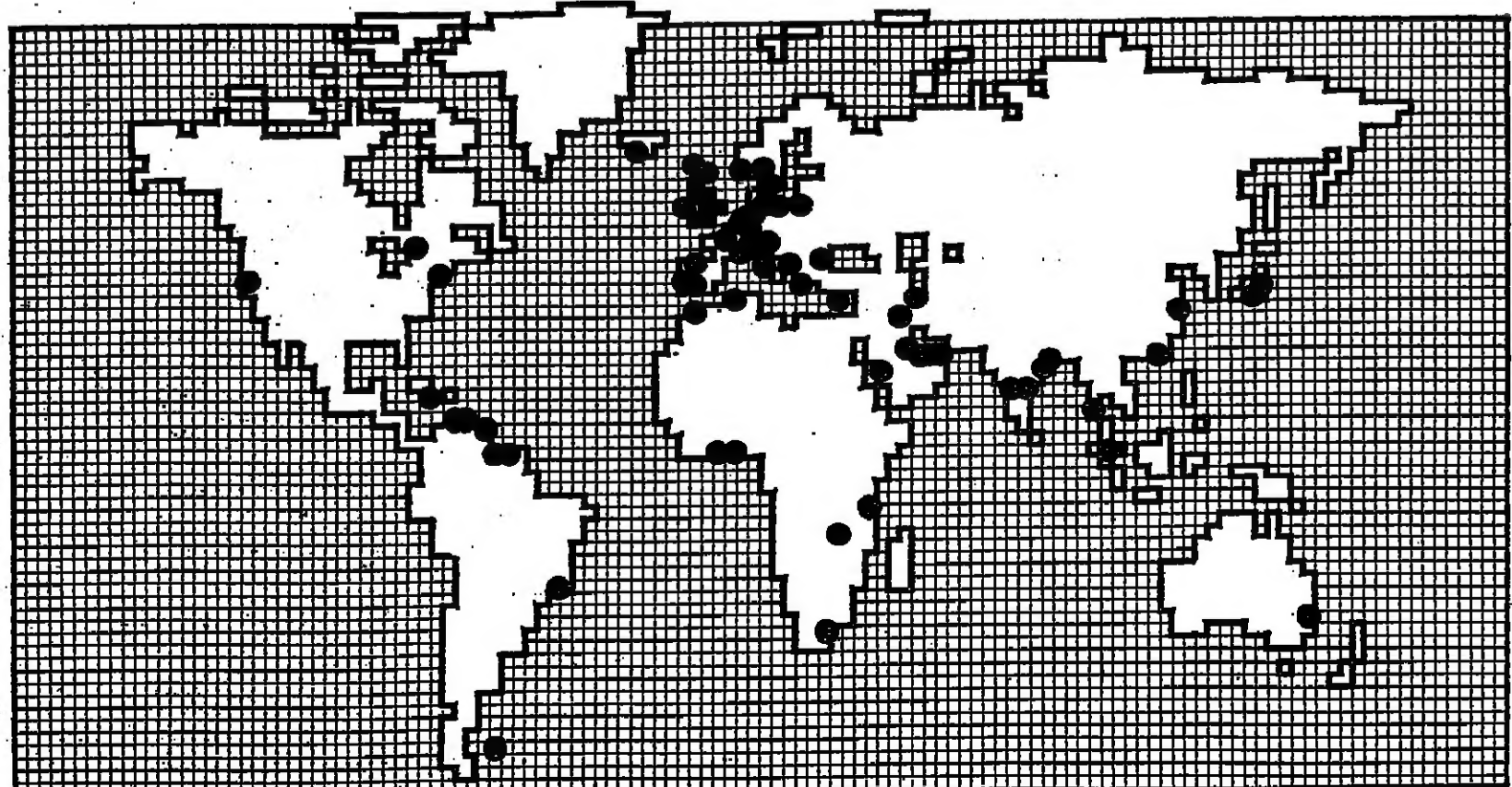
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# PM is adamant on pits amnesty issue

## PITS DISPUTE

By our Political Staff

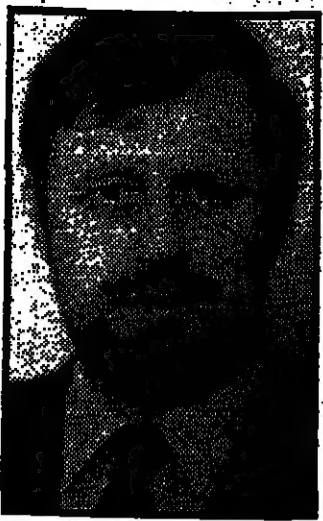
The Prime Minister yesterday ruled out an amnesty for striking miners sacked for serious crimes during the pits dispute and said they must "face the consequences."

"There can be no amnesty in any way for those who have committed serious criminal offences," Mrs Thatcher declared at a Commons question time. "Serious criminal acts have been committed during this dispute against both persons and the property of working miners, and against the property of the National Coal Board. People who commit such acts must expect to face the consequences," she added as she faced repeated Labour challenges.

Mrs Thatcher attempted to drive a wedge into the Labour ranks by claiming that "both Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley, had both made it clear that those who had committed serious acts of violence should not expect to be reinstated."

Mrs Thatcher said that with certain exceptions the return to work in the coal mines had been orderly and at a high rate.

"The strike is very nearly over and I hope they will soon



Mr Canavan: "Demanding full pound of flesh"

go back to normal working because that is the way to build a highly competitive industry."

Mr Dennis Canavan (Lab, Falkirk W) claimed that miners in Scotland were now facing a "two-tier system" of law. They faced not only the magistrates courts but also the courts of Ian MacGregor and the Scottish area NCB director, he claimed. Mrs Thatcher of demanding "a full pound of flesh" from the miners.

She was challenged by Mr Dick Douglas (Lab, Dumfriesshire W), who again pressed her to declare an amnesty particularly for the Scottish miners. He accused the NCB director in Scotland of acting like "Pontius Pilate" in stating there would be no amnesty before the return to work had even begun.

Mrs Thatcher restated her position that serious criminal acts had been committed during the dispute against both the persons and property of working miners. She said that when normal working was resumed then the NCB's appeals machinery could be brought into play.

When Mr Bob Parry (Lab, Liverpool, Riverside) recalled the prayer of St Francis of Assisi which Mrs Thatcher had quoted on the steps of Downing Street in May, 1979, he was met by Conservative jeers.

He urged the Prime Minister: "Will you have compassion for the miners, their families and their children? If you don't you will go down in posterity as a cruel and vindictive."

Mrs Thatcher replied: "The worst discord this country has seen for a very long time has been created by the leadership of the NUM. They have split their own union, set family against family, brother against brother and miner against miner."

## WAGE COUNCILS Reprieve angers Tories

TORY MPs showed open hostility yesterday to the expected reprieve for the Wages Councils.

It is expected that the Employment White Paper to be published next month will recommend that the councils should be reformed rather than abolished.

But young people aged 18 or under will be exempt from the protection of the wages councils, which set minimum pay rates for nearly 3,000,000 workers.

Yesterday a succession of Tory MPs pressed the Employment Minister, Mr Peter Bottomley, not to falter in abolishing the councils which, they claimed, had priced workers out of jobs.

Mr Michael Forsyth (C, Stirling) said: "The wages councils have failed in their purpose. They have destroyed jobs for young people and ethnic minorities. They have rewarded those in semi-skilled jobs at the expense of the unskilled."

Mr Bottomley said that the question facing the Government was "whether it is right to allow people to take the jobs they are willing to take at rates of pay the employers are willing to offer and what kind of protection is essential."

# Follow US and Japan — Thatcher

## EMPLOYMENT

By Alan Travis

UNEMPLOYMENT will only begin to come down when the British people stop relying on increased subsidies and tolerate the Americans and Japanese in setting out to create more small businesses themselves, the Prime Minister told the Commons yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher was replying to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, during a question time. He had asked her to state when her claimed economic miracle would come about and bring unemployment down.

Mr Kinnock said: "The

rate of male unemployment in the South Wales coalfield and other similar areas is now 20 per cent or more. What is she going to do in order to reduce unemployment in these areas?"

Mrs Thatcher replied that if he was referring to pit closures that might come about with the special enterprise companies which were being set up and which would be given more finance if necessary.

Mr Kinnock said: "I am talking about existing unemployment, not just the unemployment caused by the Prime Minister's acts on mining communities." He said that further cuts in regional aid and training programmes had meant that all the Prime Minister could do was to

close down communities.

Mrs Thatcher replied: "We shall get extra jobs when we can create more enterprise which produces goods and services which people will buy. We shall have far more chance of reducing unemployment if the honourable gentleman ceased to support strikes and pay claims regardless of the effect upon the jobs of others."

Mr Kinnock responded: "When, Mr Speaker? That is what the whole country is asking. When will this miracle come about?"

Mrs Thatcher said: "It will come about when our people, instead of relying on increased subsidies, do exactly what is happening in the United States and in



Mr Kinnock: "What miracle?"

## Commons 'quiet men' tackle drugs ban Order

By our Political Staff

Officials from the Department of Health will be called before one of the most obscure committees in the Commons next week to justify the contentious government Order putting into effect the ban on certain drugs being prescribed on the NHS.

The Joint Statutory Estimates Committee, chaired by Labour backbencher Mr Andrew Bennett, decided at a private meeting in the Commons yesterday to summon the officials to give assurances without compromising other legislation. But, if a row broke out on the issue, it will draw the attention of the Commons to something its members have found to be unsatisfactory.

The Order, which is to be

debated shortly by Parliament, provided one of the few occasions for the committee to take a high profile in the life of Parliament. Normally it works quietly in the background on a diet which in an average week included the regulations on wheel clamps and the Underused Crabs Order.

The committee has no power to challenge the merits of a Parliamentary Order. Its job is to test whether the measure is sound and achieves what the Government intends properly, without compromising other legislation. But, if a row broke out on the issue, it will draw the attention of the Commons to something its members have found to be unsatisfactory.

Mr Bennett has noticed that

the Government is increasingly using Orders to carry out its work.

This could be described as an "underhand" way of putting controversial measures into effect because they cannot be amended and can only be debated for about 90 minutes if they are objected to.

Mr Bennett (Denton and Redish) said: "There is a significant trend towards using statutory instruments. I am concerned about this. The most notorious case was in the Local Government Bill where the Government included a provision to abolish the Inner London Education Authority by an order."

"I said this required a proper bill of its own. It is simply

a way out for a minister who has a political hot potato. If he doesn't want to make up his mind because it is controversial he says he will make an order if necessary. This is happening more."

Yesterday in the Commons, Mrs Thatcher attacked the campaign against the drugs "black list" proposals waged by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI). Replying to Mr Marcus Fox (C, Shipley) she said: "It is disgraceful they should prey upon the fears of elderly people who will continue to receive the drugs they need on the NHS even though they may be in slightly different form from that to which they have been accustomed."

# MP and minister in bus bill clash

## TRANSPORT

The Transport Junior Minister, Mr David Mitchell, faced angry Opposition protests yesterday with talk of a backbench Commons motion — questioning the role of a Commons Select Committee's Labour chairman in framing a critical report on the Government plans to deregulate bus services.

Mr Mitchell triggered the row yesterday when he tackled the Transport Committee chairman and Labour MP, Mr Harry Cowan's "disastrous track record."

The minister was commenting during debate on the Government's Transport Bill in an "upstairs" committee debate, on the Labour MP's use of his casting vote in shaping the critical transport report.

The Labour backbencher had previously predicted the "disappearance of local transport in the wake of government policies," Mr Mitchell said.

Opposition MPs protested as he demanded: "Are we to take much credence from the casting vote of an MP whose track record is so disastrous?"

Immediately Mr Mitchell was accused of questioning Mr Cowan's integrity. After the issue surfaced in the chamber later, Mr Cowan said he would study the remarks and consider a formal protest motion.

Responding to complaints in the Commons on the issue, the Speaker himself appeared to back Mr Cowan.

Mr Bernard Weatherill, after hearing repeated Labour calls to act, said a "proper report to the House" could be made if Mr Cowan was upset and the minister refused to withdraw his remarks.

In its report the Transport Select Committee said scrapping the 50-year-old bus licensing system would cause "catastrophic" and "unacceptable" damage to the industry and to the public.

London comments page 10

## EMBRYO BILL

# 'Speedy Powell' protests

By our Political Staff

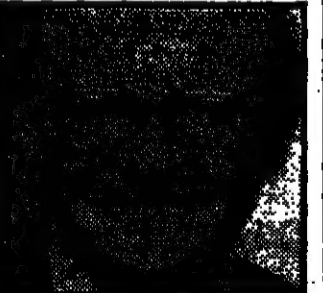
OPPOSITIONISTS of Mr Enoch Powell's bill to ban experiments on human embryos are planning to protest at the bill's committee stage which opens in the Commons today over the speeding up of its progress.

Mr Powell (OUU, Down S) has managed to bring his bill forward by about six weeks, in effect leapfrogging other backbench bills, thus increasing its chances of reaching the statute book.

Opponents of the bill also mean to table many amendments to the bill after today's meeting.

Mr Powell and his supporters have tabled their own amendments to tidy up the drafting of the bill. The most important is one aimed at answering concern in the Second Reading debate about the possibility of bureaucrats being able to turn down applicants for in-vitro fertilisation.

But Mr Brynmor Jones, Labour's agricultural spokesman, complained that information about the toxic effects of pesticides, which is available in the United States but could not be disclosed in the United Kingdom, "We believe that we need to have legislation for maximum public disclosure on this issue," he said.



Mr John MacGregor

## SCOTLAND

# Assembly bill lost

A CALL to establish a democratically-elected Scottish Assembly with legislative, administrative and taxation powers was made yesterday in the Commons by Mr John MacGregor (Lab, Cathcart), under the 10 minute rule.

He said it was six years since 52 per cent of the Scottish people had voted in a referendum supporting an Assembly. Since then the Conservative Government had "hustled" in an even more centralised State with all power concentrated in Westminster and Whitehall.

The bill was rejected by 169 votes to 95.

## CIVIL DEFENCE

# Identity card plan

THE GOVERNMENT is actively considering issuing identity cards to volunteers involved in civil defence, says Colin Brown.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, is considering issuing the cards under the Geneva Convention on civil defence.

They could apply to about 20,000 volunteers if they were issued, Mr Brittan is involved in the civil defence plan to under 100 people if they were restricted to community officers.

# ACT NOW! BUY HIGH INTEREST CERTIFICATES ON EASY TERMS.

9.28%

p.a.

TAX-FREE OVER 5 YEARS

Save between £20 and £100 a month by standing order, and at the end of 12 months we will send you a Yearly Plan Certificate.

Hold your Certificate for a further 4 years and you will earn the maximum rate of return.

Current rate. The current rate on offer is 9.28% p.a. tax-free over the five years. The table below shows how your money grows at this rate.

Total invested in first year (£12 payments made)	Certificate value when issued (at end of first year)	Certificate value after four years
12 x £20 = £240	£247	£359
12 x £50 = £600	£619	£898
12 x £100 = £1200	£1239	£1797

The rate you will be offered is the rate current on the day we receive your application. It's then fixed and guaranteed over five years, whatever happens to interest rates elsewhere.



## National Savings YEARLY PLAN

If you don't want to accept the rate offered, just cancel your standing order. It's that simple.

Carrying on. You needn't stop your payments after 12 months. We will write and tell you the guaranteed return on your next Certificate. The plan will simply continue automatically if you want to carry on.

You can take your money out at any time, but you will get the best rate of return if you keep each Certificate for a full 4 years.

Invest Here and Now. Complete the application form and standing order below and send them both by first class post to: The Savings Certificate Office, Yearly Plan Section, Durham DH99 1NS. Do not send any money.

If investing for a child under 7, ask for application form YP1 at the Post Office. Trustees: write to the Savings Certificate Office for form YP2.

**PROSPECTUS 2ND JULY 1984**

**DESCRIPTION AND TAX RELIEF:** 1. National Savings Yearly Plan Certificate is a savings scheme (the Scheme) established under the National Savings Act 1969. Under the Scheme, payments made to the Scheme by standing order or by cheque, are invested in the National Savings Fund. The Scheme is a tax-exempt investment fund. The Scheme is a tax-exempt investment fund. The Scheme is a tax-exempt investment fund.

**SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS:** 2. Providing that at least 7 valid payments have been made to the Scheme, the certificate holder may, at any time, request the cancellation of the certificate. The certificate holder may, at any time, request the cancellation of the certificate. The certificate holder may, at any time, request the cancellation of the certificate.

**INTEREST ON PAYMENTS UP TO CERTIFICATE DATE:** 3. Monthly payments in respect of which a certificate is issued will earn interest compounded annually on the basis of the rate of interest in force on the date of issue of the certificate. The certificate value will be the sum of the payments made plus the interest earned.

**INTEREST ON CERTIFICATES:** 4. A certificate holder will earn interest compounded annually on the basis of the rate of interest in force on the date of issue of the certificate. The certificate value will be the sum of the payments made plus the interest earned.

**BASECOURSE INTEREST:** 5. The basecourse interest rate is the rate of interest in force on the date of issue of the certificate. The certificate value will be the sum of the payments made plus the interest earned.

**REDEMPTION:** 6. The certificate holder may, at any time, request the redemption of the certificate. The certificate value will be the sum of the payments made plus the interest earned.

**ELIGIBILITY:** 7. A Yearly Plan Certificate may be applied for by any person who is at least 16 years of age and is not subject to any legal disability. The certificate holder may, at any time, request the cancellation of the certificate.

**APPLICATION:** 8. An application for a Yearly Plan Certificate must be made to the Savings Certificate Office, Durham. The application must be made by standing order or by cheque. The application must be made by standing order or by cheque.

**INTEREST RATE NOTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE:** 9. The interest rate applicable to a certificate will be notified to the certificate holder by the Savings Certificate Office, Durham. The certificate holder must accept the interest rate notified to him or her by the Savings Certificate Office, Durham.

**PAYMENTS:** 10. Payments may be made by standing order or by cheque. Payments may be made by standing order or by cheque. Payments may be made by standing order or by cheque.

**LIMITS:** 11. The maximum monthly payment under the Scheme is £100. The maximum total payment under the Scheme is £1200. The maximum total payment under the Scheme is £1200.

**YEARLY PLAN APPLICATION**

THE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE OFFICE, YEARLY PLAN SECTION, DURHAM DH99 1NS. G10

1. Name and Address of Applicant (BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_ Mr/Ms/Miss

First name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

2. I will arrange monthly payments of: £ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Other Payments to Yearly Plan: If payments are already being made to Yearly Plan on behalf of the above, please give the Yearly Plan number: \_\_\_\_\_

4. I accept the terms of the Prospectus dated 2 July 1984.

Signature of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Yearly Plan Standing Order Mandate

Please pay to the Bank of England for the credit of National Savings

Sorting Code Number: 10-21-99 Account Number: 2/25/77/0/0/9 Quoting Reference: \_\_\_\_\_

on the \_\_\_\_\_ of each month until further notice in writing, the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_

Please enter full Name and Address of Bank: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of account to be debited: \_\_\_\_\_

Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Branch Sorting Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature(s) of Account Holder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Washington bans passing  
of Anzus secrets

## Australia and NZ defence pact in balance

From Richard Yallop  
in Melbourne

The Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, will meet his New Zealand counterpart, Mr David Lange, for talks next month to discuss future relations between the two countries after the apparent disintegration of the Anzus alliance.

On Monday, Mr Hawke postponed indefinitely the Anzus council meeting due to be held in Australia in July. He said that the treaty, which has joined Australia, New Zealand and the US in a defence agreement since 1951, was now inoperative, "and exists in name only" because of New Zealand's refusal to admit US ships with nuclear capability.

It was also announced yesterday that the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, is likely to visit Australia in July for bilateral talks which will take the place of the Anzus council meeting.

The implications of the ending of the treaty were discussed yesterday by Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr Allan Rock, who interrupted his tour of south-east Asia for talks in Kuala Lumpur with the US Assistant Secretary of State for East-Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr Paul Wolfowitz.

At the same time, the Australian Defence Minister, Mr Kim Beazley, was preparing to visit the US and New Zealand to negotiate the bilateral agreements with both countries which will take the place of the Anzus treaty.

Australia has stressed that it will maintain its traditional defence links with its neighbour, and new defence exercises between Australia and New Zealand forces are due to be announced soon, replacing the Anzus Sea Eagle exercises cancelled by Washington last month.

The defence relationship between the two neighbours will be hampered by the fact that the Americans have asked Australia not to pass on to New Zealand any intelligence originating in the US.

Foreign affairs officials emphasised that the US has refused to take part in concerted efforts to bring down the value of the dollar on the foreign exchanges.

While Mr Craxi apparently praised the export benefits Italy had received from the strong dollar, he also talked of the need for more cooperation in bringing about international financial stability.

Mr Craxi's visit to Washington has assumed rather more importance than usual because of the recent talks in Rome with Mr Gromyko. In his report to President Reagan, Mr Craxi said that the Russians were taking up a "tough propaganda position" and the message appeared to be that the US should explain at Geneva exactly what their research programme is about.

According to a senior US official, the view of Mr Craxi and his foreign minister was being disingenuous in their criticism of Star Wars defence, a point apparently picked up by the US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz with some relief. The US has been pointing out for some time that the Russians are ahead in their anti-ballistic defences and are engaged in their own form of Star Wars research.

Meanwhile, President Reagan was busy yesterday using the Geneva talks to try and bring the Congress to heel. He told members that it would be foolish for the US to "unilaterally" reach a position as we begin the talks.

The US arms control team for Geneva is still struggling to put together its negotiating position. Around lunchtime, the team was blocked by the younger man. The two argued over who had obstructed whom when Mr

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## Contras accused of rights abuses

WASHINGTON: All sides in Nicaragua's conflict have violated laws of war, but the left-wing Sandinistas have reduced their abuses while those of the US-backed Contras have continued unchecked, a private human group said yesterday.

The New York-based Americas Watch Committee also charged that "The United States has aided and abetted the Contras in committing abuses by organizing, training, supplying and financing them."

Americas Watch, which monitors human rights in the Western hemisphere, also claimed that by producing a rebel manual with advice on "neoliberalism" Nicaragua's CIA "directly solicited the Contras to engage in violations of the law of war."

President Reagan, in recent appeals for renewed aid to the rebels, has praised them as "freedom fighters" and the "moral equal of our founding fathers."

In a 97-page report, entitled "Violations of the Laws of War by Both Sides in Nicaragua," Americas Watch said that the rebels have launched indiscriminate attacks on civilians, tortured and mutilated prisoners, murdered wounded soldiers, taken hostages and raped women.

Anti-Sandinista military commanders yesterday expressed concern here about the psychological effects of congress refusing to establish a rebel government in Nicaragua if necessary to obtain the money—AP/Reuter.

The Americans withdrew their request for assistance, removing the source of Mr Hawke's embarrassment. It was taken as an indication that while the US was prepared to abandon the lesser partner in the alliance, it did not want to break links with Australia.

Mr Lange insisted here yesterday to the UN Conference on Disarmament that Anzus was alive and well despite the cancellation of the council meeting.

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"HE'S NOT HEAVY, HE'S MY BROTHER..."

© ART, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER WASHINGTON POST WRITERS' GROUP

## Ortega optimistic of Washington talks

From Tony Jenkins  
in Managua

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said yesterday that he was optimistic that Managua and Washington could soon resume talks to solve their differences.

He was speaking at Sandino airport here on his return from Uruguay where he met the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz. The US broke off bilateral talks in Mexico last month.

Mr Ortega said: "Mr Shultz insisted that the dialogue had

not been cut but temporarily suspended, in such a way that the possibility of renewing the dialogue in Manzanillo (Mexico) was left open."

Mr Ortega had told Mr Shultz that the talks must be resumed to normalise US-Sandinista relations and to bolster the Contadora regional peace effort.

That the two men had met at all, Mr Ortega said, was a positive step which it had been difficult to hope for given the recent White House threats to overthrow the Sandinistas. But he warned against

any immediate breakthrough. Mr Ortega's comments were backed by an announcement on Monday night that the foreign ministers of the Contadora group — Colombia, Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela — will meet on March 21 and 22.

The last Contadora meeting on February 14 was cancelled after Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador refused to attend the three countries argued that Nicaragua had violated an international treaty by arresting a Nicaraguan army deserter who had sought asylum in the Costa Rican em-

bassy here. The issue was resolved last week when Mr Ortega decided to release the man to Colombian authorities.

A Latin American diplomat said: "We are all relieved. The situation was starting to get out of control and for a moment we wondered if Contadora was dead. Now it's President Reagan's turn to calm down."

Last week, the Sandinistas announced a moratorium on the purchase of new weapons systems. They also decided to send 100 Cuban military advisers home.

## Chile quake leaves homes in ruins

From Malcolm Cook  
in Santiago

Estimates of the number of people left homeless by Sunday's earthquake have risen sharply as details come in from the coastal regions, which received the worst of the shock.

The Government said that 152,000 people have lost their homes, at least temporarily. Almost 3,000 houses are estimated so far to have been destroyed outright, while several times that number will have to be demolished, and many more substantially repaired.

The official death toll stands at 135, with 2,000 injured.

From the information now coming in from the coast, much of which was cut off after the disaster struck, it is astonishing that the casualty figures were not much higher.

There can only be due to the quick reactions of a population which lives constantly with tremors and the threat of worse. Serious quakes occur here once every 10 or 15 years.

Towns such as the port of San Antonio, 30 miles south-east of the quake's epicentre in the Pacific Ocean, look as if they have been through a war.

In the larger cities of Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, modern apartment blocks as well as shanty towns are twisted and shattered. Local people camp in streets and parks under improvised shelters of blankets and plastic. Water and electricity are scarce, and telephones in the region will not be restored for several days.

Similar scenes are repeated in towns around Santiago, and in the poorer areas of the capital itself. Local authorities have provided shelter in schools and other buildings, but many people prefer the street, scared of losing their few remaining belongings and sceptical that they will be given long-term aid.

They gather near remaining buildings, many of which are damaged and shake perilously through continuing tremors which come every few minutes.

The Government has said that while resources will be reallocated for reconstruction from the national budget, the economy cannot stand the provision of extra funds.

The Peruvian Government has provided a field hospital, while the British C130 transport plane was bringing aid from Argentina. Spain, Colombia and Venezuela have also promised help, and the US embassy has made a first donation of \$25,000.

Thomas said: "Well screw you," a witness reported.

Mr Thomas produced a .357 revolver and shot twice. As his victim lay on the ground, he allegedly stood over him and fired three more bullets. He then replaced the gun in his holster under his jacket and stroled off.

He surrendered quietly to police and allegedly told detectives later that he had bought the gun for protection. He also carried a knife in an ankle sheath.

The killing follows the shooting on the New York underground of four black youths by a white engineer, Bernhard Goetz, in that shooting no one died. In the San Francisco case both Mr Thomas and his victim are white.

Witnesses said that Mr Thomas was walking down San Francisco's Market Street around lunchtime when he was blocked by the younger man. The two argued over who had obstructed whom when Mr

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## US curb on Japan's whaling

By Simon Tisdall

A US FEDERAL judge yesterday ordered the Reagan Administration to take specific steps to curb whaling in Japan because of continued Japanese hunting of sperm whales in defiance of an international ban.

In his ruling, in a suit brought last November by conservationists, Judge Charles Richey said that the US and Japan could not agree to ignore the 1981 international Whaling Commission moratorium. The Commerce Secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, "had a clear and non-discretionary duty to certify to President Reagan that Japan's sperm whaling was in violation of the IWC zero sperm whale quota," the judge said.

The sanctions ordered by the judge affect half of Japanese fishing quotas in US territorial waters, which in 1983 were valued at \$300 million—10 times the value of Japan's whale catch.

An agreement last November between the US and Japan united out such sanctions until at least 1987. The US also hunts minke whales in the Antarctic and has objected to an IWC moratorium on all commercial whaling due to come into force next year.

Significantly, Mr Justice Richey said the Administration must also reduce Japan's fishing allocation in US waters because its whaling activities reduced the effectiveness of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

At the time of the US-Japan agreement, Mr Baldrige claimed the deal would bring to an end, as specific times and dates, all Japanese commercial whaling. But this was immediately denied in Tokyo, and the agreement was denounced by conservationists.

In the judgment, delivered in Washington, Mr Justice Richey ordered Mr Baldrige to take immediate action to enforce sanctions. "The Secretary of Commerce may not unilaterally, or even bilaterally with the Japanese, dismiss the mandate of the IWC as to proceed with its own particular vision of whale preservation," the judge said.

## Criticism grows of Stroessner visit

From Anna Tomforde  
in Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, faced with growing criticism about an official visit by the President of Paraguay, General Alfredo Stroessner, yesterday defended his decision and said that his government could not make human rights a yardstick of its foreign policy.

General Stroessner, who is of German descent, will pay his first visit to Bonn in July. Diplomats have expressed surprise at the timing of the visit, coming soon after the VE Day celebrations, and in the midst of international efforts to capture Josef Mengele, the Nazi death camp doctor, believed to be in hiding in Paraguay.

Chancellor Kohl told a cabinet meeting yesterday that Germany could not make its invitations to foreign leaders dependent on their human rights record. He also attacked the "double standards" of those who criticised small countries with undemocratic regimes, while sparing "larger countries with totalitarian leaderships."

Apart from prompting protests from the Green Party, and causing Amnesty International to launch a campaign against the visit, the invitation has also led to friction with the Centre-Right coalition.

The Foreign Ministry, held by the Liberals, has indicated that it was by-passed in the preparations for the visit, agreed between Dr Kohl and the Bavarian leader Mr Franz Josef Strauss, who is a personal friend of Gen Stroessner.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, has arranged to be out of the country when Gen Stroessner comes in early July, and President Richard von Weizsäcker is also said to be embarrassed about having to welcome the man who has imposed iron rule on Paraguay for the past 30 years.

In defence, the government has said it will raise the human rights issue and question Gen Stroessner about Dr Mengele, whose extradition Bonn has requested from Paraguay without success. It also points out that there are about 200,000 Germans or people of German origin living in Paraguay, and says that the visit was agreed because Gen Stroessner, aged 72, wanted to visit the country of his forefathers before he died.

ally building its strength and network of bureaux across the country. That UPI is back on the market is certain to lead to new conjecture.

In the latest management upset Mr Luis Nogales, who was named president six months ago, and the firm's financial consultant, Mr Ray Wechsler, were dismissed.

"It sounds pretty bleak," Mr Nogales said in conducting where he has been conducting negotiations with UPI's bankers.

According to information provided by the owners, UPI has been making an operating profit of some \$1.1 million during the last three months. But its position remains grave because of its \$17 million debt.

Magazines and newspapers in the US, even loss-makers, have been changing hands at record prices in recent months. Yet UPI—one of the principal sources of the news these local newspaper carry—is regarded as too difficult to handle.

There has been speculation in recent years of possible merger between UPI and the British-owned news agency, Reuters, which has been gradu-

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Defence experts' warning

NATIONAL Security experts in Washington have concluded that the likelihood of nuclear war between the US and the Soviet Union is not much greater now than it has ever been.

But the specialists warned against "comfort or complacency." They said that US defence of its allies have eroded while the Russians are becoming more assertive around the world and US-Soviet relations have deteriorated.

The report was issued by Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington-based defence and foreign policy research institute. —AP.

### Extradition order

A magistrate in Los Angeles yesterday ordered the extradition to Yugoslavia of Andrija Artukovic, aged 85, who is accused by Belgrade of complicity in the wartime execution of 770,000 Jews, Serbs and Gypsies. But the magistrate issued his ruling on the basis of a single alleged murder and stayed his order for 90 days to give Yugoslavians time to pursue information on other executions. —Reuter.

### New Bible

A NEW edition of Luther's Bible went on sale yesterday in West Germany. The German Bible Society, the Stuttgart publisher of the German version preserves most of the text of Martin Luther, who translated the first German Bible in the sixteenth century. Only words that have passed out of the German vocabulary or have taken on new meanings were altered. —AP.

### Hope for Kim

THE political ban on the disident, Kim Dae-jung, and 13 other South Koreans will be lifted by the government today, diplomats said in Seoul. Kim would also be allowed to leave his house where he has been confined by police since returning from two years of exile in the US on February 8. But Kim will still be prevented from joining a political party. —Reuter.

### Strikes ruling

WEST Germany's Federal Labour Court yesterday declared sympathy strikes illegal and said that only those employees directly involved in a dispute may take industrial action. In a ruling based on a walkout by printworkers in support of striking colleagues in 1981, the court said that a business not connected with a dispute must not suffer stoppages. —Reuter.

### Aids test

A TEST aimed at preventing the transmission of the Aids virus through blood transfusions will be available in Europe from today. A spokesman at the Antwerp office of Abbott Laboratories said that it expected European health authorities to approve distribution of the product, which already has the all-clear from the US Government. —Reuter.

### Cyclone deaths

CYCLONE Gavin swept through Fiji last night, killing two and flooding large areas of the main island Viti Levu as about 1,000 people fled to evacuation shelters. It was the third cyclone in two months to hit the South Pacific islands and most of its victims were still trying to rebuild their homes after the previous storms. —Reuter.

### Doctor sentenced

A Greek gynaecologist, aged 72, was sentenced in Salonica yesterday to two years in jail for selling 15 unwanted babies to childless couples. A gypsy woman who supplied the new-born children was jailed for eight months. Dr Athanasios Tassandis was freed pending an appeal hearing. —AP.

### Vatican deficit

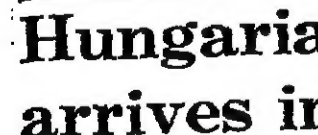
A PANEL of Cardinals yesterday examined a three-day meeting to examine the Vatican's budget deficit, said to be running at more than £30 million a year. Vatican sources said the Cardinals will examine the financial squeeze the Holy See is facing in running the Roman Catholic Church's central administration. —AP.

### Fabius visit

THE French Prime Minister, Mr Laurent Fabius, is to visit South Korea from April 7 to 9 after a diplomatic row with Paris earlier this year, the Foreign Ministry said in Seoul yesterday. —Reuter.

### Bergman's award

PRESIDENT MITTERAND decorated the Swedish film and theatre director, Ingmar Bergman, in Paris yesterday Commander of the Legion of Honour. —AP.



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## Rouble trouble as flower crisis hits Moscow

The big question in the Soviet Union today is: where have all the bouquets gone?

From Martin Walker  
in Moscow

THE SOVIET Union faces a flower crisis and the economy of the entire population is at risk.

International Women's Day is on Friday, and we bet the any son, husband, lover, or father who fails to present the woman in his life with a bouquet.

But this year's harsh winter has brought chaos to the Soviet flower supply. The biggest daffodil production centre in Russia, the Kaspiskiy collective farms, was supposed to deliver 1.4 million daffodils this week to once Moscow shop alone, but the farm's director has now

said that he will only be able to supply 100,000 blooms.

This kind of shortage in Moscow's state flower shops usually benefits the enterpreneurs in the peasant markets, who hooked every plane seat from Georgia to Moscow months ago.

The air ticket costs 70 rubles (£75), but that includes 45 lbs of baggage, and with mediocre tulips and roses already selling in the markets for £5 each, the private flower merchants can expect to turn at least £1,000 profit on the trip to Moscow.

But this year, it is still 5 degrees centigr





## In 1984 Central Government took new powers to control local authorities.

As the Government begins to use the powers it acquired under the 1984 Rates Act, it is worth remembering why this Act caused so much controversy when it was first presented to parliament.

Its most contentious feature was the power Central Government gained to ratecap local authorities.

Ratecapping means the Government can control the money any council can spend regardless of the effect upon local services.

Furthermore, if a council chooses to appeal against being ratecapped, the Government can also tell it exactly what it must spend its money on.

And voters in local elections who may feel a higher spending level is needed, can do nothing to change these decisions.

The stated intention of ratecapping was to hold down rates, and it would be surprising if such sweeping powers did not actually achieve this result in ratecapped areas.

But the question that needs to be answered is whether such powers are necessary or fair.

On a national basis, Central Government spending has increased 20 per cent faster than local spending, during the lifetime of the present government.

What's more, the government sponsored Audit Commission Report has found that the information Whitehall civil servants use to decide what local councils should spend is inadequate and out of date.

Not surprisingly, critics from all parties have predicted that ratecapping will complicate local finance and bring no real benefits.

In other words, the Rates Act is bad law even when judged by the government's own criteria.

But it has also given rise to other, more fundamental criticisms.

In 1984, Ian McCullum a former chairman of the Association of District Councils and a member of the Conservative party said of the Rates Act:

"These plans represent state intervention in local affairs on a scale unprecedented in this century."

Ted Heath, former Conservative prime minister said: "They are powers such as we have never taken before, even in two World Wars."

And the Local Government Chronicle declared: "(The Act) concentrates Government power to an extent unparalleled in this country since local authorities were created."

Such critics know that an increase of power at the centre means fewer democratic safeguards for us all.

On the 19th February this year Patrick Jenkin the Government minister responsible for ratecapping confirmed to the Times newspaper that the hit-list of councils to be ratecapped next year could be "considerably bigger" than this year.

He also admitted that Government policies were "leading to ever more centralist solutions."

**Ratecapping makes no sense.**

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## Filipino labour chief resigns

Manila: The Philippine Labour Minister, Mr Blas Ople, yesterday resigned from the cabinet of President Ferdinand Marcos, a day after Foreign Minister, Mr Arturo Tolentino, was sacked.

Mr Ople's resignation followed a letter from President Marcos to him demanding explanation for remarks made at the weekend that the political system of the government depended upon patronage.

Labour Minister for 14 years, Mr Ople said in a letter to Mr Marcos that his remarks were intended to support a call "that the new discipline of public administration should strengthen the government's response to an era of crisis."

He said Mr Marcos's letter to him might constitute in the mind of the public an issue of presidential confidence and added: "I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate my resignation from the cabinet, at the president's pleasure."

Sources said Mr Marcos had still to act on Mr Ople's resignation.

Earlier, a leading opposition party attacked Mr Marcos for the abrupt dismissal of Mr Tolentino and described the move as the start of a crack-down on free debate.

Meanwhile a supreme court justice yesterday questioned President Marcos's order to detain two men who led protest demonstrations against his government.

In a two-hour session, Justice Claudio Teehankee heard a petition by the youths' lawyers, who are seeking to declare President Marcos's arrest powers unconstitutional.

Jose Virgilio Bautista and Leandro Alejandro, both in their 20s, are being held indefinitely in an army camp. They were arrested on February 13 after police broke up a students' protest march.



Mr Tolentino: Abrupt dismissal

## Vietnamese hit bases on Thai-Kampuchean border

## Sihanouk's HQ comes under heavy attacks

From Nicholas Cumming-Bruce in Bangkok

Vietnamese troops yesterday launched a series of attacks on the headquarters of Kampuchean resistance guerrillas, backing Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in a move to make a complete sweep of all resistance bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Thai military sources said that 800 Vietnamese troops had pushed across Kampuchea's northern border into the Thai province of Surin and occupied three hills as part of their operation against the Sihanouk base at Tatum, and were engaged in fierce fighting with Thai forces sent to drive them out.

Several thousand Vietnamese troops, backed by Kampuchean forces of President Heng Samrin, may be involved in the attack, according to Sihanouk officials, who claimed that their fighters had managed to hold off the attack five miles from the camp, inflicting heavy casualties.

Vietnamese troops had been reported moving up artillery from other sectors of the border to the south, but Sihanouk sources said their bombardment had not so far inflicted any damage on Tatum.

Independent confirmation of the Vietnamese incursion was not immediately available, but analysts had long predicted

that any Vietnamese assault on Tatum, perched on the edge of a steep, forested escarpment making a frontal attack difficult, would involve a flanking attack through Thai territory and the probability of clashes with Thai troops.

A successful Vietnamese attack on Tatum would not make a big difference to the resistance effort in Kampuchea after Hanoi's four month old offensive in which Vietnamese troops have smashed all the main bases of the other two factions in the resistance coalition, the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Some 50,000 Khmer civilians at two evacuation sites just beside the border have been moved deeper into Thailand after several inhabitants were wounded by stray gunfire from the fighting at Samor Changan.

The Vietnamese attacks coincided with the arrival in Bangkok yesterday of the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden who is touring four Asian countries and will be going later this week from Thailand to Vietnam, via Laos.

The fighting provided an inauspicious start to this leg of his tour in which he was expected to renew Australia's offer of its good offices in promoting a rapprochement over the Kampuchean issue.



The face of resistance: two rocketmen of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front wait for the Vietnamese attack that was to overrun their headquarters. Today it is the turn of the Sihanouk forces to face the Vietnamese

## Teargas fired after Bhutto man is hanged

From Alex Brodie in Islamabad

Pakistan fired teargas to disperse mourners after a former political activist, who has been in jail for four years, was hanged yesterday.

Nasir Baluch, aged 44, walked to the gallows inside Karachi's central prison, shouting anti-military slogans, including "long live Bhutto", prison sources said. He was hanged at dawn after the failure of several appeals to General Zia for mercy from, among others, nine newly-elected members of the provincial and national assemblies.

It was the first execution of a political nature in Sind — the heartland of anti-regime feeling — since General Zia seized power.

Baluch was arrested after the hijacking in March, 1981, of a Pakistani airliner, carried out by Al-Zulfikar, the organisation founded by two sons of the former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to avenge his hanging by the military regime.

Baluch was a member of the Middle East and a member of the now-outlawed Pakistan People's Party, founded by Mr Bhutto. After two years in jail he was tried by a secret military court in September, 1983, he

was convicted of abetting the hijacking and sentenced to death. Four co-defendants were sentenced to long prison terms.

However, the court verdicts were changed. The military regime asked the court to reconsider, and it obliged by handing down four death sentences and one prison term, which were announced last November.

A few days ago, elections out of the way, General Zia finally responded to the family's petitions. The prison sentences were reinstated but Baluch was issued with a "black warrant."

On the eve of his hanging the gates of Karachi's central prison were closed. Several political prisoners who had managed to smuggle out a jointly-signed appeal for Baluch's life were moved to jails elsewhere in Sind. Crowds gathered outside the jail and extra police were drafted in to keep order.

Details of Baluch's alleged crimes are secret. He, like all those undergoing, or who have undergone, trial by military court for anti-state crimes, was tried under the provisions of President's Order No. 4 of 1982. This, apart from stating that a man is guilty until proven innocent, forbids the

disclosure of any details of the proceedings of the court. Lawyers involved who talk could face long terms of "rigorous imprisonment."

However, it appears that he was alleged to have stored weapons used in the hijack, in which one person died. The hijack ended when Pakistan agreed to release 54 political prisoners.

The last executions with political overtones were in 1978, when three young men were hanged in Punjab. They were alleged to have been associated with the Al-Zulfikar organisation.

## Israeli soldiers in new terror raid on Shi'ite village

From Julie Flint in Tyre

Israeli troops firing into the air from armoured vehicles yesterday raided yet another Shi'ite Muslim village in occupied south Lebanon.

The village, Sila'a, was in mourning for a teenage boy who died—reportedly of fright—when the Israelis made a brief incursion the preceding day.

The UN spokesman in south Lebanon, Mr Timor Goisels, said that 30 Israeli soldiers entered Sila'a at dawn, assembled all male villagers for questioning and departed with three of them eight hours later.

Earlier, local people had delivered to UN peacekeepers in the village the body of a man who, they said, was killed in an overnight attack on a nearby Israeli post.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Government stepped up its efforts to win international backing

THE Royal Dutch airline, KLM, said yesterday that it would no longer fly via Beirut to Amsterdam and Damascus as it could not guarantee the safety of passengers and crews in the Lebanese capital. — Reuters.

for a resolution at the UN Security Council condemning Israel for "inhumane military operations" in south Lebanon.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karama, contacted the secretary-general of the Arab League who is on a visit to New York to ask him to intervene directly with the Council. Mr Karama also contacted the Nonaligned Movement and the secretary-general of the Islamic Conference.

Shi'ites chanting "Death to Israel" took to the streets of Beirut yesterday to protest at the bombing of a mosque in Maarakah that left 12 people dead.

The 33-month-old Israeli occupation of south Lebanon has never been benevolent. But in Jerusalem a new "iron fist" policy, now entering its third week, has taken the occupation to new depths of calculated brutality and arbitrary Western diplomat whose country contributes troops to the UN peacekeeping force, and who himself travels there often.

On Monday, Israeli soldiers broke into the largest hospital in Tyre and detained 28 people, including blood donors and a man who was admitting his pregnant wife. Yesterday, one of the group, an architect, Mr Ali Sharafeddin, aged 35, told the story to reporters in Tyre.

He said he was bound, blindfolded, and taken to an interrogation centre where Israeli soldiers repeatedly kicked him, blackening one eye, disjuncting his nose and bloodying him. The detainees were held overnight in a steel container.

"It was like an animal house. There was one light on all night and a bucket for a toilet. The blankets were drenched with water and urine," Mr Sharafeddin said.

Before being released, the detainees were made to pose for a photograph. They were ordered to "smile."

The director of the hospital, Dr Ahmed Mroue, said he was forced into a basement operating theatre at gunpoint and beaten senseless by an Israeli officer. It was he, he said, "his third such ordeal."

There has been another, almost unnoticed victim of the occupation. Hassan Kibasi, the 11-year-old boy shot by an Israeli foot patrol near the village of Brika, as reported yesterday, has died of his wound. He was shot between the eyes with a sniper's rifle, at a distance of less than 100 yards. So unsurprising is this kind of incident in south Lebanon these days that he rated only one line in one newspaper report.

Reuters adds from Beirut: The Syrian Vice-President, Mr Abdel-Halim Khayyat, veteran mediator between Lebanon's rival factions, was expected yesterday to discuss Muslim demands for long-delayed reforms and reconsideration of 181 laws passed by the previous government under special powers.

Mr Khayyat met President Gemayel and Mr Karami in Mr Gemayel's village home at Bikfaya.

Meanwhile, radio stations said shelling began in hills above Beirut where Lebanon's army faces Druze-led forces.

Sources in the rightwing Christian Phalangist party said the Lebanese Forces militia yesterday freed 50 Syrians, some of them soldiers, after years of captivity.



Iron fist: Lebanese 'suspects' seized in the Israeli raid on a Tyre hospital. He strapped and blindfolded atop an armoured personnel carrier. Among those held were blood donors and a man accompanying his pregnant wife

## Mubarak to press Reagan on PLO role

From Ian Black in Amman

Jordan and Egypt are in "complete agreement" that only the PLO can represent the Palestinians in any future Middle East peace negotiations and hope that President Mubarak will be able to convince the US to accept this view when he goes to Washington later this week.

According to well-placed sources here, the role of the PLO and the next step in the search for peace will be the main subject of talks between the Egyptian leader and King Hussein of Jordan when they meet at the Red Sea resort of Hurgada today.

It will be the first meeting between the two Arab heads of state since President Mubarak suggested last week that the US should confer with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negoti-

ating team as a first step to talks with Israel.

A senior Jordanian official confirmed yesterday that King Hussein had not known in advance of Mr Mubarak's proposals, which were first made public in a newspaper interview. They initially caused surprise and anger here.

It made things a little difficult for a while because it supplied ammunition to our adversaries who said: 'Well this is just another Camp David,' the official said. But President Mubarak did not mean to give a premeditated statement. He was just answering questions.

The official stressed that the agreement between Jordan and Egypt about how best to pursue Middle East negotiations was merely tactical. Step-by-step talks—as favoured by Cairo—and a full scale international conference involving

members of the UN security council and all parties to the conflict, which is Jordan's preference, were simply different paths to the same goal, he said.

Jordan is hoping that its recent agreement on a joint negotiating strategy with the PLO—which implies though does not spell out Palestinian recognition of Israel—will help convince the US to change its position.

"First and foremost, we hope that this diplomacy is understood by the United States and that their understanding will be given a practical, not only a verbal expression," the official said. "There are some indications that make me optimistic that Washington will be more forthcoming as far as the PLO is concerned."

The official said that Jordan had agreed to amendments in the text of the February 11

agreement with the PLO that could help clarify ambiguities that had led to criticism of the pact from within the guerrilla organisation.

Two senior PLO officials left here for Tunis on Monday night with the Jordanian proposals but it remains to be seen whether the suggested changes will satisfy Palestinian hard-liners.

The amendments are in clauses two and five of the agreement, which deal respectively with the questions of self-determination for the Palestinians and of who would participate in an international peace conference.

The changes proposed by Amman give further emphasis to self-determination and say specifically that all Arab parties to the Middle East conflict will be involved in peace negotiations.

## Iran shells Iraqi port

BASRA: This southern Iraqi port city came under heavy shelling yesterday, at almost exactly the time Iran had warned that its forces would open fire.

The boom of artillery began shortly before 1700 GMT with shells being fired at the rate of two a minute.

The shelling was clearly audible in central Basra, but it was unclear initially where the shells were landing. Sirens wailed throughout the city to warn residents to take shelter.

Iran announced earlier yesterday that it would shell Basra, still heavily-populated despite past Iranian artillery attacks. Residents were given 12 hours to flee.

The Iranians said that they would shell the city because Iraqi warplanes attacked an Iranian nuclear plant and a steel complex in Iran on Monday.

Meanwhile, Iran told the UN yesterday that Iraqi attacks against its civilian areas had left it no alternative but to attack cities in Iraq.

Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, called the secretary-general, Mr Javier Pérez de Guevara, that Iraq had failed to observe an agreement of June last year to halt attacks on civilian areas, according to the Iranian news agency Iran.

He said that indiscriminate attacks on non-military areas assumed a new dimension on Monday when two Iraqi fighter planes attacked the city of Ahvaz, killing 11 people. — Reuters.

## Ugandan detention camps on increase

Five detention camps for the interrogation of civilians have been set up by Uganda's military intelligence since Christmas. They are around the Luwero area where there is fierce fighting with rebels.

Many thousands of those who have died since President Bush's invasion of Uganda in December 1980, were displaced people in camps set up by the military to create a fire-free zone in the Luwero triangle. By early 1984, there were 38 camps with more than 125,000 people, mostly Baganda peasants. Now only three small transit camps remain.

The new camps appear to be more selective in their intake than the old ones. They have been set up "since the beginning of 1985 to house political prisoners from various parts of the country," according to Amnesty International. Although the army, the Uganda National Liberation Army, has no legal right to arrest or detain civilians.

The camps are at Katikamu, Bwera, Kabungu, Kibumba, and Mityana. There is also a detention centre at Luwero police station.

The camps are not easily reached since they are mostly on the fringes of the war-torn Luwero district, a stronghold of Kampala where National Resistance Army guerrillas, led by the former defence minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, have been based for the past four years.

The creation of the detention camps follows the failure of the codenamed Final Offensive by the UN to wipe out the NRA guerrillas late last year. Hundreds of people, including many boys, were then picked up in random security sweeps in December and January. These sweeps are nicknamed panda gari (put them in a car).

"You can't put a number on those detained because the army takes them in and takes them to the camps and kills them. Some are released and some stay for months," said a senior Ugandan politician who was unwilling to give his name.

At any one time there were about 80 people at Mityana camp, but in 80 to 90 would be killed in one night there, he said. "They are trying to get information where the guerrillas are or where they are coming from."

The camps are said to be controlled by an anti-guerrilla unit, known as the Special Brigade, which is responsible for operations in the Luwero triangle. President Obote is said to have given Lt Colonel Egore, the unit's commander, final authority in security matters, even over other ministers and intelligence agencies.

But Mr Obote has recently criticised the Colonel for rounding up too many civilians supposedly linked to the guerrillas.

Those arrested individually are mainly from the Democratic Party (the legal opposition) and those picked up by panda gari can be anybody, the politician said.

The worst affected areas are Bunyoro where the NRA last year captured the towns of Masindi and Hoima, and Buganda where the NRA recently overran the army barracks at Kabamba.

Reports from the new detention camps come barely a week after the US State Department reiterated its criticism of Uganda's human rights record. Its annual report on human rights to Congress estimated that 50,000 people had been forced from their land in the Luwero area since 1981 and that "tens of thousands have died as a result of insurgent terrorism and government counter-operations."

## Sudan aid pledged

Khartoum: The US has pledged continued support for Sudan to help it solve its economic problems. President Numeiri said yesterday after talks with the US Vice President, Mr George Bush.

President Numeiri said Mr Bush brought a message from President Reagan reiterating US support "and willingness to extend all assistance Sudan needs to solve its problems."

He said that Mr Bush's visit — he arrived on Monday at the start of a tour of drought-hit African countries that will also take him to Mali, Niger, and Chad — was a "great success."

Sudan, which receives about \$250 million in US aid annually, is plagued by trade deficits, a shortage of about \$9 billion and a simmering rebellion.

President Numeiri said that Mr Bush, in talks lasting two days, had agreed to a "great project" the US planned for Sudan to boost agricultural output. He gave no details.

They also discussed African and Middle East developments. Sudan is strongly anti-communist, and closely aligned with Egypt, Washington's leading ally in the Arab world.

Washington and Khartoum also share security interests in the region, including opposition to Libya and Ethiopia. The Sudanese leader also told Mr Bush that an influx of hundreds of thousands of famine victims from neighbouring countries had added to Sudan's economic ills. — Reuters.



Edward Greenfield reviews a Messiah from an unexpected source

## Solti's surprise

BERNHARDT recorded it with Klemperer and an anvil. Klemperer recorded it very soberly indeed, but I never expected to hear Sir George Solti with the Chicago Orchestra presenting the most popular of all oratorios, Handel's Messiah. His recording is the most exciting I have heard, offering on record so far, a performance using modern instruments which yet has plainly learnt from the authentic movement (Decca 414 398-2 two CDs; 414 396-1 three LPs).

With generally brisk speeds and clear textures (the Chicago Orchestra fined down to 40 players), with selected members of Margaret Hillis's celebrated Chicago Symphony Chorus, Solti proves an exhilarating Handel, sharply rhythmic, rarely if ever too fierce or unfeeling. Particularly in the first part the choruses are even lighter than we have come to expect from authentic performances.

Choruses like "His yoke is easy" come over intimately, sung almost "on the breath", and though I find the staccato passage-work played out with intrusive pitches less agreeable, the rhythmic spring is always infectious. Later Solti brings greater weight to the choruses. There is no lack of power in "Hallelujah" as some might find in John Eliot Gardiner's brilliant authentic recording on Philips) yet finally Solti discharges the Amen Chorus with joyous briskness.

This is a performance (like Gardiner's) and Sir Colin Davis's old LP set to have one feeling how short Messiah is, not how long. The soloists help. Dame Kiri Te Kanawa produces ravishingly beautiful tone, and manages ornamentation very neatly, even if with some curious over-light trills. Two Welshmen, excellent, provide the male contingent. Keith Lewis head-toned and agile if rather light for "Thou shalt break them" and Gwynne Howell magnificently firm and dark-toned, bilingually expressive in "The Trumpet shall sound".

The contralto soloist is Anne Gjevang, fine-tuned in a friendly, old-fashioned way, but that relative heaviness is an exception. Solti uses John Tobin's admirable edition except for the continuo. The point for CD-users to note is that the whole performance is really complete, as on two discs.

To the increasing list of versions using period instruments and authentic performance practice comes an Erato LP set lighter and more intimate than any. The harpsichordist, Ton Koopman, directs the Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, with Harry Christophers' excellent professional choir. The sixteen (no unsightly aitches from them) and a light-toned quartet of soloists, Marianne Kuehlsinger, James Gilchrist (countertenor), Paul Elliott (replacing alto), Paul Elliott and Gregory Reinhart (Erato NUM 751303, three LPs).

What makes the performance even more appealing than that outline might suggest is the quality of the recording, very firmly focused within a pleasantly reverberant acoustic giving bloom to voices and instruments. As yet it is available only on LP, but in any case for an authentic performance I would still recommend first the Gardiner set, generally more characterful with the Monteverdi Choir and a stronger team of soloists.

It is good to be reminded that Britain is not the only country sporting excellent instrumental groups using period instruments. The Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra is one (albeit with strings from Britain) and so are the Linde Consort and the Cappella Coloniensis which Hans-Martin Linde follows up his stylish and engaging accounts of Bach's Brandenburg Concertos with Handel's complete Water Music (HMV Reflexe EL 27 0081 1) and the Royal Academy of Music's coupled with the Concerto a due Cori no. 2 (HMV Reflexe EL 27 0128 1).

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ARMCHAIR PROMS 1985

In the third of this series Tom Sutcliffe considers why the Arts Council is suffering from such a serious erosion of confidence

## The weeds are choking Sir William's garden



Culture Clubbed

IN KEEPING with the philosophy of the Prime Minister who appointed him, Sir William Rees-Mogg purports to be bringing much-needed radicalism to the Arts Council. The Glory Of The Garden, the development strategy launched a year ago, adopted the ponderous rhetoric of a Royal Opera House, turned to the dismay of the Government, into a thorough endorsement of public spending on the arts. His inquiry looked much like a Thatcherite play to show up and undermine the Arts Council, which has a permanent scrutineer on the board of every large subsidised arts institution.

Somewhat the Arts Council, while continuing with its old role, had to throw off its old elitist image and above all it had to stop suggesting that it could not do its job on the given money.

Since then money has dried up, and the institution over which Rees-Mogg presides, with Luke Rittner as his secretary-general, is desperately looking for new ways to demonstrate its effectiveness and decisiveness.

The real purpose of the inquiry, however, was to persuade the Government that the old Arts Council was dead, and that the new Arts Council would be sufficiently businesslike, if not business-minded, to merit Mrs Thatcher's endorsement. New clothes and new men were more important than new ideas—as aptly illustrated in the window-dressing concept of "challenge funding", already well-tried in relation to Opera 80 and Hallmark Cards, but here presented as a novel celebration of the marriage of sponsorship and subsidy.

Until Clive Priestley's scrutiny of the Royal Shakespeare Company and Royal Opera House, turned to the dismay of the Government, into a thorough endorsement of public spending on the arts, his inquiry looked much like a Thatcherite play to show up and undermine the Arts Council, which has a permanent scrutineer on the board of every large subsidised arts institution.

Somewhat the Arts Council, while continuing with its old role, had to throw off its old elitist image and above all it had to stop suggesting that it could not do its job on the given money.

If there cannot be any change in quantity and Rees-Mogg endorses the government line on public spending—then the crisis has to be one of quality. Arts Council rows have been and continue to be about nice judgments regarding quality of work. Skilled disagreement is the only accurate measure of the Arts Council's status and efficiency. The trouble is that neither Rees-Mogg nor most of his new men inspire confidence among the professional clients that the council exists to service.

It is impossible for an institution like the Arts Council to mark time. As the flow of subsidy has slowed down, and the opportunity for new initiatives has decreased, the challenge of serving on the council and specialist panels has become far less attractive. It is hard to quantify such things, but among those who have worked for or observed the Arts Council over the years there is a strong conviction that the calibre of the councillors and of the specialist panels is lower than it has ever been.

Of course the former are political appointments, and the new council is intended to break with the social democratic consensus of the past: no professors and practically no poets, and no writer of note. But the unpaid backroom volunteers are only part of the problem. More significant is the recent turnover in senior Arts

Council officers, starting with Luke Rittner. How different Rittner is from Shaw is perfectly illustrated in the Arts Council's 39th annual report, in its new, square format. In place of Shaw's propaganda on behalf of the arts, Rittner performs like the managing director of a business providing pep for internal consumption.

Having delivered himself of a joke about the lack of finance, Rittner states lightly over the familiar ground of Priestley, the Gower 1 per cent cut, and the metropolitan counties, and proceeds to the proof of the Arts Council's vitality, the Glory Of The Garden.

Of course the Arts Council has been unable to proceed with the policies outlined in detail, and should have had the courage to declare that its new initiatives depended on new money—as the Glory clearly suggests. Instead, like the executioner of Mary Queen of Scots, they are taking another swing at the tendons they didn't cut through last time.

The new budget, with most increases held below the rate of inflation and some reductions as well (Glyndebourne Touring Opera will have £60,000 this autumn) represents real cuts, and enables an exercise in discernment and new funding to be carried out by people in whose judgment nobody believes.

Luke Rittner took the year's stage management course at LAMDA in 1985,

and proved himself a pleasant and businesslike administrator of the Bath Festival and able director of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts. What he entirely lacks is passionate engagement with the arts and proper appreciation of what they are for.

At a time when philistines of left and right (Brian Walden in the Standard, John Burton in Economic Affairs) have taken the field again, arguing that the performing arts should be regarded as middle-class consumer items, it is a tragedy that the man at the top of the Arts Council has fallen so far from his distinguished predecessors. Rittner does not even provide an independent counter to the Rees-Mogg rule.

The latest examination of the Arts Council's methods was carried out for the first time by a management consultant. His brief was to look at the Arts Council as a business (though, distressingly, one with no concept of profit or loss) and see how it could be more businesslike. The suggestion that it needs a new breed of four managers, recruited from commerce, to interpose themselves between the music, drama, dance and art directors and the actual money directly reflects the downgrading of those directorial jobs in recent appointments.

Dickens, the drama director who was honoured last week by the resignation

of seven members of the drama panel, was formerly head of drama for the BBC World Service and has not impressed some colleagues and clients.

Richard Lawrence, the music director, was an internal appointment, having been music officer for ten years and before that a junior in a minor music publishing house. There is simply no comparison between his experience and that of his predecessors. Basil Deane and, above all, John Cruff, former ISO player and manager.

Clearly adjustments will be needed in the funded role that the Government currently envisages for the Arts Council, running the South Bank halls on top of its other duties and taking over the funding that was formerly provided by the metropolitan counties.

But is it really desirable for the Arts Council to take its image so much from Luke Rittner that it comes to resemble the charitable arm of a multinational corporation (Mrs Thatcher's Great Britain Ltd)? The new Arts Council is thinking of becoming a kind of investment bank that however doesn't expect its money back. If the recipients of grants make profits, bully for them; they can keep the bonus. But if they make losses, they can't come back whingeing for more help.

The trouble with such a view of arts activities is that it erects a necessary disci-

pline—keeping to budget—into the sole objective. What about the right to fail? What about the risks of artistic daring? It's precisely because existing banks and investors regard all kinds of arts investment as a very big risk that they are so absurdly tight-fisted.

There are a number of factors apart from corruption or mismanagement that may lead an arts organisation into deficit. And if the Arts Council has to be expanded to include costly commercial managers, even less of the taxpayer's money is going to find its way to the clients, the actual creative talents for which the Arts Council exists.

The Rees-Mogg regime is in a sorry state. Instead of acting as the arm's length fulcrum between the Treasury and the arts institutions, it has started to mouth only the Government line. It has stopped pointing out to the Treasury that the arts pay thirty times as much in tax of one kind or another as they get back in subsidy. Even the case for treating the performing arts as part of the National Museum of Culture, and so in need of conservation and new acquisition, is not made.

Like Mrs Thatcher, Rees-Mogg is presiding over present decline while parroting about a better tomorrow which existing policies put permanently beyond reach. TOMORROW: Can business sponsorship save the arts?

### TELEVISION

Hugh Hebert

### First Tuesday

IN GRANADA'S series Television they keep telling us that the impact of the medium has changed history; they don't tell us that history also changes the impact of the medium. But sometimes it does.

Shown any night last year, or even a few weeks ago, First Tuesday's film about the singing Campbell family, Mary Rivers to Cross, might have been seen as a hymn to folk, the people's music. But screened on the day the miners went back to work, it looked much more like a lament for struggles abandoned and comrades lost.

Dave Campbell learnt his songs in the crowded hostels where itinerant Scotts farm workers parked their harvest-weary bones, and he and Betty took their songs on the hunger marches of the Thirties. The next generation—Ian and Lorna—were at the hub of the Scottish revival and the protest marchers, and the youngest Campbell are part of the rock band UB40, seen playing a benefit night for the striking pitmen.

It's not exactly folk as Dave and Betty sing it, standing against the stark granite bulk of the tenement they used to live in, its windows blinded now with breeze blocks. But they don't quarrel about the kind of music much. "They may make a million," says Dave, "but they won't reject their working class roots."

Maybe even yesterday there were Campbells somewhere singing the revolution, as punters might shout home their lamed outsider.

You keep expecting Granada's massively cheap series about television to come up with a few insights; preferably about television, but by now I'm not fussy. Last night's was the first of two about news coverage on the screen, and promised a look at how an average day's news was treated in four different countries.

But that turned out to be about five minutes at the end, after some cream-of-the-archive material including Ed Murrow's programme credited with topping McCarthy; and, of course, the assassination of Kennedy, when President Kennedy, together with a medium, knitted together and saved an America ready to fall apart from shock.

But this is family album stuff, the commentary coming from media figures concerned of their own historic necessity, unchallenged by critical assessment. And what happened on that momentous day routed to four countries where Granada had installed their media-watching cameras?

Well, Japan's big story was a defence scoop for which there were no pictures, and for the English viewer, no story either. Moscow led, as usual, on a tractor factory. New York revealed the federal war on drug smuggling was having the impact of a pogrom.

And ITN was totally

### WEMBLEY

Mick Brown

### Eric Clapton

ONE has always suspected that Eric Clapton's worst enemy was his own reputation. Few people live with—much less live up to—the absurdly obsequious hyperbole of his "guitar hero" days and Clapton soon gave up the ghost of his own reputation.

Somewhat the Arts Council, while continuing with its old role, had to throw off its old elitist image and above all it had to stop suggesting that it could not do its job on the given money.

There were at least gratifying signs in this performance that if Clapton is not exactly ready to broaden new ground, he is rediscovering long-absent vitality and enthusiasm in his appraisal of his established canon.

On the surface, this appeared strictly a period piece. A four-piece group of old redoubtable; two girls, singers who might have come from the Mad Dogs tour (rave on, Leon, Delaney and Bonnie) and a sustained Clapton in chinos and tennis shoes, as confident and unassuming as ever.

At best, the group offered Clapton a solid reassurance and support, if seldom any provocation or challenge. At worst, they sounded as pedestrian as any group he has played with, a repository of the latest mantras and clichés of "white blues".

This was nowhere more apparent than during the obligatory "blues jam" which threatened to ground the performance entirely midway through.

Clapton's technique as a guitarist is unquestioned, but he has never struck me as a particularly feeling player; he invited admiration, rather than emotional involvement, and on "Have You Ever Loved A Woman," "Eric" appeared to be a synonym for a dutiful, plodding proficiency, conjugated by the entire band, with the enthusiasm of a Latin verb—as in "I Eric; he Eric; we all Eric."

Much more enjoyable—and clearly relished more by Clapton himself—were those moments when the band slipped up two years. Tulsa Time issued a challenge to Z.Z. Top for concise boogie, and a new song, Tangled in Love, seemed like the most overtly commercial piece Clapton has tried in years: a strong melody, and a driving arrangement—a dance song, yet.

But it was, perhaps surprisingly, the old favorites which revitalised Clapton most: a rousing Layla, and a positively tumultuous Badge, which started as a decep-



Eric Clapton—picture by Allan Timms

tively sexy shuffle and ended in a frenzied climax. Clapton wreathed in smiles, lights flashing in the faces of the audience. A most un-Eric like thing to do.

### NEWCASTLE

Gerald Lamer

### Berlin SSO/Sutner

THE Berlin State Symphony Orchestra is not the Berlin Philharmonic. It cannot compete with it. West Berlin counterpart in technical quality, and probably not in terms of character either—although in the absence of its principal conductor, Oskar Suttner, that kind of judgment must be tentatively made.

Suttner was taken ill shortly before the tour began, and his place has been taken in all but two of the concerts in England and Wales by Walter Weller. The orchestra was very polite about applauding the conductor, and the audience was enthusiastic in his response to both of them. An encore per-

formance of the Mastering's Overture produced at its climax, the best sound of the evening—impressively brilliant but not crushing and clear in texture from top to bottom.

Mahler's Fifth Symphony, on the other hand, is not work an orchestra can pass from one conductor to another without it suffering some kind of disorientation. Walter Weller conducted a performance that was thoroughly respectable but not, it seemed, quite the one he wanted. Perhaps it was just a matter of the Vienna musician's emotional temperament and flexible approach—he had not yet been able to persuade his North German colleagues to modify their comparatively austere view of the work.

Certainly, they were not so much in agreement that the strings could drop their inhibitions and allow sound to luxuriate, or that the wind could indulge itself in melodic characterisation. Throughout the performance, culminating in an irresistibly forceful finale, the orchestra retained its textural balance and its clarity. The obligatory born proved very adequate for the demands of the second movement and, though no section was particularly outstanding, the cellos drew an unfavourable fine line.

### HAMPSTEAD

Michael Billington

### 'Night Mother

THE drama has lately become much occupied with the individual's right to die. Brian Clark's *Whose Life Is It Anyway?* obviously put the case for a grievously-wounded hospital-patient's right to cancel his own existence. And Marsha Norman's *Night Mother* at Hampstead Theatre shows a woman announcing to her mother that she intends to commit suicide and going about his business with inexorable logic. This 80-minute, Pulitzer-Prizewinning play is undeniably well-written, but time and again I found myself thinking that things wouldn't work out like this in real life.

Ms Norman certainly builds up a complete picture of a hopeless existence. Jessie, calmly, tells her mother, Thelma, she is going to kill herself. And the mundane practicality of the domestic arrangements—Jessie fills the cookie-jars, cleans out the fridge, announces she has cancelled the daily papers—is interspersed with a series of revelations about what has led her to this fateful step. She is tired, hurt, sad, given up, epileptic and, deserted by her husband and desperate taking of a son, unable to hold down a job or make easy social contacts and is oppressed by the state of the world. She looks back with no pleasure, forward with no hope.

But it is at this point doubts begin to enter my mind. In the real world any mother, confronted with such a situation, would try anything: she would lock her daughter in, steal her gun, phone for help, use every emotionally blackmailing trick in the book. What she does here is try diversionary tactics (making apple cake, her own responsibility for her daughter's failure, counter logic with reasoned argument. I find that while I believe totally in the characters' past life (not least the mother's resentment of the close father-daughter relationship), I cannot believe in the present.

The situation is too artificially rigged: it is as if Ms Norman, intellectually convinced of the individual's right to suicide, has decided that there are some situations so hopeless they brook no opposition. But no position is irremediable; and the real stuff drama (vide *Little Eyolf* or *Uncle Vanya*) is that, in moments of despair, we have to go on living.

I had heard the play was painful: in fact, Ms Norman gives her heroine too easy a ride. But Susan Woodridge,

### combining domestic efficiency

with emotional vulnerability, gives a fine display of determined desperation as Jessie and Marjorie Yates as the mother provides an unapologetic study of a grievance-filled woman trying to cope with an impossible situation. It is not her fault (nor that of the director Michael Attenborough) that the overpowering case for life is put so tamely and ineffectually.

This review appeared in later editions yesterday.

### FESTIVAL HALL

Robin Denselow

### Miriam Makeba

BACK in London for the first time in 12 years, thanks to the GLC who promoted this concert, South Africa's first international superstar gave a glorious if patchy performance that mixed powerful and sensual singing, politics and African cabaret, but showed that she still needs better musicians to work with.

The Empress of African music, as she is now called, was celebrating her birthday at the Festival Hall, and the emotional vocal tributes from the audience were

mixed with messages of support from the ANC, and a stirring speech from Makeba herself about her "leader," Nelson Mandela.

Miriam Makeba may have acquired almost diplomatic status in the years since she was married to Stokely Carmichael, but she insisted her message was "not politics, it's the truth," and it was put across in a delightfully undiplomatic, straightforward and even earthy style. Helped by three highly attractive girl singers and dancers, she prowled across the stage, her voice soaring from the deep and breathy (her explanation of the Xhosa language was the most seductive I've heard in years) to the strong and exhilarating.

The songs ranged—from Hugh Masekela's rolling, cheerful *The African* in Xhosa songs in Xhosa language, even vocal effects, ballads about the plight of migrant workers, and some songs that veered dangerously towards cabaret, thanks to the messy playing from her band, who seemed more interested in loud Western rock than African styles.

Considering how many brilliant musicians Africa has produced, it was sad that a lady this special should be backed by an outfit who sounded as if they had come straight from performing in some anonymous international hotel.

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ARMCHAIR PROMS 1985



## A runaway bus came over the hill

Mr Nicholas Ridley, racing neck and neck with Patrick Jenkin, the title of Most Accident Prone Minister, has now gloriously achieved the unlikely distinction of a public saving from the Commons Transport Committee with its inevitable built-in Conservative majority. The issue is whether Britain's buses should be deregulated to turn the country into a Hong Kong of bubbling enterprise with entrepreneurs dreaming up new cheap services and lifting the dead weight of State subsidy from the taxpayers' back. (The fact that Hong Kong has a highly regulated bus system should not detain us here.)

The Government's love affair with free markets in currency transactions has, of course, been quietly tempered. Mr Lawson is now the apostle of intervention. Why is it so very different on the buses? No-one doubts there is a problem. Subsidies have risen from £10 million to £520 million since 1972 as car ownership has increased. Since 1951 bus travel has fallen by 50 per cent as fares rose (more than inflation) trying to recoup lost revenue from vanishing passengers. The committee does not, though, believe that just because decline coincided with regulation that it has necessarily caused it. There are other causes, it says, like increased car ownership, inflated fares and lack of investment. Other countries manage better with higher subsidies and the committee has not exactly been bowled over by Mr Ridley's pet, pioneering experience in Hereford. Their experiment with competition, may initially have produced half a dozen operators, some competing to get to the bus stop first. But today all save one have fallen by the wayside.

It's the old story: private enterprise, naturally, is only interested in the profitable routes (like inner city to outlying housing estates) leaving an even bigger subsidy to be found for far-flung rural communities. If this is extended to most of the country, the committee rightly fears wasteful and unsafe competition (echoes of the chaotic 1930s which triggered regulation in the first place) accompanied by reduced coordination of timetables.

There is something fundamentally hypo-

critical about a Government which pleads free enterprise and poverty to remove subsidies from rural bus services weaving their way around farming country while continuing to support the farmers themselves by pumping billions into the industry, protecting it from foreign competition through high tariffs and buying up unsold surpluses.

There is, of course, a place for initiatives from the private sector, more genuine competition between both sectors, particularly on longer routes, and more scope for private operators to bid (say) for a five-year franchise against existing public operators. The entrepreneurial response of the National Bus Company to increased competition — lower fares and better service — has been a welcome breeze. But the jump from limited competition to an unfettered regime would produce profits for the few at the expense of increased subsidies for the dispossessed. We should be thankful that the Transport Committee has sounded a timely non-partisan warning. As for Mr Ridley, he has done damage enough. Perhaps it is time for Mrs Thatcher to exercise the ultimate right of the free marketer to dispose of a troublesome servant before the party as well as Mr Ridley is finally run over by this wonky omnibus.

## February fits after all

There are great rolling themes to politics: like the Ring cycle of the miners' strike. And there are small, tinkly tunes. This is a small tune; but it has had lots of politicians hopping over the past few days. On Friday night, Mr Brian Walden and his Weekend World team unveiled a special Mori poll. This showed — on screen — that lots of people were worried about the Division in the country and wanted a government that was good at Healing. Sundry ministers and shadows were thus put through their healing and divisive paces. But, though Mr Walden didn't get round to mentioning it, that same poll showed Labour two points ahead of the Tories, with the Alliance falling back badly. Predictably, what the programme didn't say caused much more of a Westminster flurry than what it put up front. Moulds were breaking afloat all over the place.

Yesterday, however, we had another poll: also from Mori. This shows the Tories still four points in the lead, with Labour on 35 per cent and the Alliance at 24. Absor-

lutely in line with other recent polls, including our own Marplan index: which (saving a long letter from Mr Robert Worcester of Mori) would seem to tag the Weekend World effort as a blip of aberration. So the mould is no way shattered. There is, rather, a documented and intriguing continuum. Mrs Thatcher is sliding in popularity. Mr Kinnock's sliding, too, though his party's support has steadied a little. And the Alliance — with the two most popular leaders — poised for a stroke of by-election luck. But the details of Mori change in February add a dash of spice to this as yet unbolting pot. It is not, in simple terms, the miners that dragged the Tories down. It is the plunging pound and rising interest rates and mortgages and fears of renewed inflation: balanced, always, by an overwhelming choice of unemployment as the dominant issue. As Mr Scargill, for the moment, takes a last, ragged curtain call, the overriding issue of elections past and elections to come has already taken his place at centre stage: the pound in people's pocket, and how much of it is left when the bills have been paid. For Mrs Thatcher, in the coming months, Nigel Lawson is the issue.

## Molesworth's pass laws

The right to move around one's own country without an internal passport, Aneurin Bevan once argued, is the most precious of all freedoms. But the police decision not to permit cars without official identity discs to approach the area of RAF Molesworth shows just how far that right is being eroded. In practice, of course, such restrictions are part of the weaponry of any state. Laws were passed after the Black Death to stop agricultural labourers moving around the country in search of work; after the Napoleonic wars, the Vagrancy Acts controlled the movement of demobilised soldiers; today, the Prevention of Terrorism Act ensures that Irish people cannot freely travel between Britain and Northern Ireland. But at least these restrictions were or are laws of the land. What is happening now is that the police are setting the rules, and defying anyone to challenge them.

The miners' strike has provided meaty examples of the police's appropriation of control over freedom of movement. In spite of a court ruling which said that road blocks against pickets were only justifiable where an imminent breach of the peace

was anticipated, there has been a standing police "intercept" policy on the roads of the working coalfields. The police have consistently turned back anyone whom they considered might be a picket (and have arrested them for obstruction if they have tried to continue). More than 185,000 people were turned back in the first six months of the dispute. By contrast, stupendous numbers of police have been deployed to ensure that miners who wished to work were able to do so. The right to work, as such, is meaningless without a right to get to work. So are the rights to picket and to assemble meaningless without a right to get to a picket or an assembly point. But the police have decided that only the right to work is worth enforcing. Movement for other purposes will be blocked.

Now it is the turn of protesters against nuclear weapons. Not content with evicting them from the base, the police are now deciding who shall have the freedom to get near to it, for whatever purpose. Local residents are okay, assuming they are not Hilda Murrells, and providing that they display their police identity passes. British and American servicemen, of course, may travel the lanes without hindrance in their missile launchers. But if all that you want to do is to come and bear witness against nuclear weapons, forget it. The chief constable of Cambridgeshire says so. Parliament has had nothing to do with it. Not even the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, passed by parliament but not yet in force, provides such powers. To be sure, it contains new road blocking provisions, but not even they confer the vast discretion over free movement which the police are now claiming. But next time you go to Molesworth, don't worry. It's only a simple administrative convenience for law enforcement. Ordinary people are grateful that these controls are in force. It's only the civil liberties lobby who are kicking up a fuss.

## East, West, second guessed

The West German Foreign Minister's hurriedly arranged visit to Moscow this week was merely puzzling before the event, but looks distinctly counter-productive after it. If Mr Genscher thought on arrival that the impending Soviet-American arms talks presaged an early thaw in relations between Bonn and the Warsaw Pact states he was swiftly disabused. Instead of disposing

of long-standing Russian charges of "militarism" and "revanchism" against West Germany, he was accused of complicity in the American "Star Wars" project. And if he hoped for profit for his embattled Free Democratic Party in Sunday's regional elections at home, he departed empty-handed.

His cool reception shows that the recent keynote speech by the Chancellor, Dr Kohl, which was intended to dispose of once and for all of the revanchism charge, has missed its mark. At first sight Dr Kohl's long overdue reaffirmation of Bonn's adherence to its 1972 treaty undertakings to Poland and Russia to accept all existing boundaries in Europe seemed to be very much on the right lines. Unfortunately in the same speech the Chancellor also reaffirmed that in his view the German question remained open. As Dr Kohl subsequently explained in an interview with the weekly Die Zeit, "Because we have no peace treaty [after the Second World War] nobody today can finally bind the Germans; that is the legal aspect. The incalculable human aspect, the day-to-day political aspect is however that we want peace and understanding with Poland."

How are we to reconcile Bonn's acceptance of all existing frontiers (not excluding the inter-German one) with the abiding openness of the German question? Elementary, my dear Warsaw: look at the preamble to the West German constitution, which calls upon "the entire German nation to achieve the unity and freedom of Germany in free self-determination." It is the Federal Republic, the state occupying the western half of the former Reich, which recognises the present shape of Europe, not the divided German nation, which has never been asked. Now if West Germany were one day to be subsumed into a reunited German nation-state (by peaceful negotiations, of course, as Dr Kohl insists), the Federal Republic would fall away and so, presumably, would all its treaties. All this may seem entirely logical to a German legalistic mind, but to the Poles in particular, who now occupy about a quarter of 1987 Germany, it looks like an inherent contradiction and therefore a threat, and it demonstrably suits the Russians to see it the same way. If Dr Kohl is to succeed in reviving European détente in the wake of Soviet-American progress on arms, he will have to shelve his German question altogether. Mr Genscher, meanwhile, would be well advised to draw on his long experience as Foreign Minister and put in much more homework before his next descent on the Kremlin.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Coal Board's delusions of super-judiciary grandeur

Sir—It's a sad fact about Britain today, that there are undoubtedly a number of people—and I would unhesitatingly place myself among them—who would be willing to do a stretch in gaol if it meant that by some convoluted and highly improbable outcome they were able to get a job at the end of it.

Freedom, it seems, loses some of its gloss when people are forced to lead highly restricted and unfulfilled lives through lack of earnings due to unemployment. The case was well argued back in 1958 by Sir Isaiah Berlin in his essay, Two Concepts of Liberty.

The NCB in Scotland, by its refusal to allow an amnesty to miners who have been sacked during the strike, must thereby see itself as possessing super-judiciary powers.

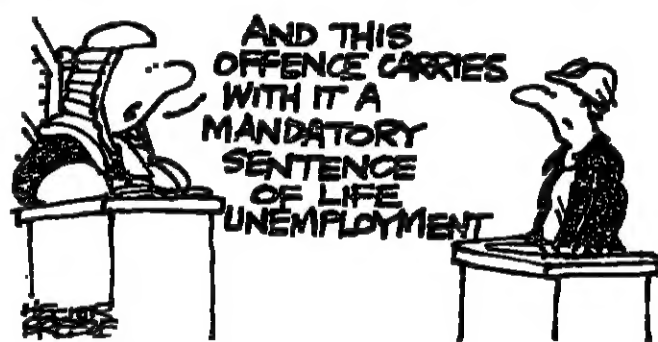
If someone has been tried and convicted in a criminal court, by all accounts they have done sufficient to be deemed to have "paid their debt to society" and there's an end to it. No where has it been recorded that the court has also directed the employer to make the offender pay for the rest of his or her life by condemning him or her to economic death.

Or have miners who have been convicted of assault, theft, criminal damage, or even GBH been placed somehow on a par with, say, the teacher convicted of interfering with the kids and is therefore no longer able to carry on in the profession?

Let's also jettison this silly distinction between trivial and more serious crimes, which appears to serve some people as a moral escape route. It was truly astonishing—even for someone like me who's been a member of the Labour Party for 20 years or more—to see our deputy leader, Roy Hattersley, endorsing the view that there is absolutely no question of miners who've been convicted of more serious crimes ever being employed again by the NCB.

Our modern concept of justice requires that there should be some measure of parity or balance between the redress a person is expected to make and the amount of damage he/she is deemed to have caused. Indeed humane punishment is based on the idea that offenders should be given the chance to "mend their ways" and the possibility of hope in the future.

Consigning people to the dole queue contravenes this on both counts.—Yours faithfully, John Galea, 87 Mill Close, Settle, North Yorkshire.



Sir—In refusing to reinstate miners sacked for strike-related activities, the NCB is adding one more thorn to some prospectively prickly industrial relations. In the past, collieries have

"saved" the jobs of men imprisoned for a wide variety of crimes until their release from prison, as all responsible employers should do. Now the coal board chooses to operate double standards in the case of offences arising from frustrations caused by the board's own policies on pit closures.

Surely an amnesty can be arranged, considering that before Sunday's vote, some such miners were offered reinstatement if they would cross the picket lines and go to work.—Yours hopefully, John Bamister, 24 Albert Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

### Hidden shackles the BBC can't seem to shake off

Sir—In your coverage of the BBC's claim for an increased licence fee and your Leaders on telecommunications policy one crucial question has gone unasked. I find that surprising. That question is: how do we extend the freedom of the broadcaster?

Those who plead for the maintenance of public service broadcasting in its present form prefer to hide its shackles. Our broadcasting is far from free. The recent row over 20/20 Vision told us that. Unheard rows are worse. When Panorama made two programmes about our security services a few years back, paroxysms of anxious scrutiny were generated, culminating in a request from the then Director-General to the reporter for a personal interview. The reporter was told that the politicians were worried, so the BBC had to worry too. Broadcast journalists should know that freedoms limited by law are safer than the discretionary powers of men and women defending

their institution against yet another tier of discretionary power above them.

Yet the BBC continues to choose the kneeling posture and the begging bowl. During a previous licence round a junior broadcasting minister actually twitted a BBC representative on TV that the corporation was going to have to "behave" or else, that was a serious indiscretion but it no doubt reflected the truth. We read in a Sunday newspaper that Mrs Thatcher thinks the BBC a "subversive" institution. Maybe she does. She's entitled to her views. But an organisation that has to cover before a prime minister's personal opinion is not one to which to entrust the protection of our essential freedoms.

The controls over broadcasting are not just achieved by five-yearly bouts of nerves. Seats on the regulatory authorities are in the gift of governments. The authorities regulate in ways insupportable to the public and often invisible to programme

makers. Will their future reputation, I wonder, exceed that of the long-forgotten Stationers' Company which, some 500 years ago, used to regulate printers and publishers under the direct control of the Secretary of State?

Television hasn't yet found the essential freedoms a mature public medium should have in a liberal society. The banal truth is that the best basis of independence is an independent income. To achieve this would mean restructuring of the BBC, and that's what it seems unwilling to consider. Income from advertising might be the basis of a new freedom but that has been rejected. It has also rejected any suggestion that it might be funded by subscription. There are other more imaginative options which it derides. This large fish shows a complacent liking for the hook.—Yours, David Graham, Diverse Production Ltd, London W14.

### Miscellany

Sir—During the trial of Mr Posting it emerged that Sir Clive Whitmore's Department frequently prepares two versions of documents for the public one containing a somewhat approximate version of the truth, and the other a somewhat more approximate version.

May we now see the other version of the letter from Sir Clive which you published on March 2?—Yours faithfully, (Prof) D. B. A. Epstein, University of Warwick.

Sir—On Saturday, I "paged the Oracle" to get the news summary and found the heading stripe on the menu page flashing in sequence: "Yorks miners vote to continue 108. Miners: the politicians write 332.4. Platform: Dr David Owen writes 334."

Following this priority cue, I selected page 334 and found three pages of familiar Owenisms, followed by a direction to Peter Walker on 332. At the foot of page 332 was a direction to Stan Orme on page 333.

So, who selects Oracle's priorities? Or was it appropriate to be directed to the media's favourite oracle on Oracle?—Yours faithfully, D. E. Spilbury, Birmingham.

Sir—Not for the first time your diary writer and "Rabbits" Gillick have got it wrong. The joke about reformed Jews is in fact a line from a Woody Allen routine, and is about reformed rabbis. Reformed rabbis being nazis is funny. Reformed Jews means nothing—a bit like the diary story. Yours, a reformed Guardian reader—I don't. Barry Fantoni, London SW 4.

### Making a mockery of parole

Sir—As solicitor for and on behalf of Ian Brady, I condemn the parole exercise mounted with maximum publicity by the Home Secretary.

The Home Office knows full well—because he has reiterated it again and again—that Brady does not want parole. To set in motion a so-called parole review obviously with no intention of granting parole and in the knowledge that Brady has renounced it, is a dishonest and cynical public-relations charade, and makes a mockery of the parole system.

Instead the Home Secretary should have made repeatedly to him for Brady to be transferred to a security hospital. His physical and mental condition has deteriorated gravely at Gartree where additionally he has been subjected to petty deprivations and humiliations.

The suspicion must be that the Home Office has launched the parole smokescreen deliberately to obfuscate the real issue: the humane care and remedial treatment of a man who, by the coincidence of public opinion and personal volition, will spend the rest of his natural life behind bars.—Yours faithfully, Benedict Winberg, 103 Borough High Street, London SE1.

### Black side of the white list

Sir—Despite the conspiratorial air adopted in your item (February 28) on the Government's plans to axe NHS drugs, the BMA is not "planning to cooperate with the Government in running the limited list." Nothing could be further from the truth.

Our position remains unaltered. We are opposed to the Government's proposals to introduce a blacklist of drugs our patients will no longer be able to obtain except by private prescription. We now see that the Government intends to go ahead with a white list of drugs which is so large as to make the much-vaunted savings of £100 million impossible.

Why then go ahead with this ill-conceived proposal? Does the Government wish to establish a principle before introducing other approved or disapproved categories of drugs?

There is a much more serious issue which you have chosen to ignore. If for the first time the Government is allowed to alter the effects of primary legislation—in this case to cut back patients' rights under the NHS code of practice which it will not.

Therefore we still urge MPs to reject the DHSS proposals and allow us to work on a plan which will really save money on the NHS by introducing other saving devices.

We have always said that if, despite our warnings, Parliament changes the law we will obey it. That is what parliamentary democracy is all about. Under the new arrangements we would have to cooperate in order to look after the interests of our patients as best we could.—Yours faithfully, (Dr) John Marks, British Medical Association, London WC1.

### Secrets the spies don't even tell a Tory government

Sir—It is remarkable, given the yards of spy thrillers the British consume, that your recent article on the Psychology of Apartheid, he would realise that such apparent carelessness is in fact a deliberate ploy. Its aim is to create anxiety; to inhibit willingness to communicate; and to create an atmosphere of mistrust and what Mr Lambley calls "psychological terrorism."

Mr Lambley's description of the Nationalist Government's methods of entrenching itself after the 1984 election is essential reading for anyone who wishes to understand the political strategy of the present Government.—Yours faithfully, Peter Lambley, Cherry Tree Cottage, Birkham, Chichester.

Sir—There is another moral to the story of Harry Newton, with whom I—as a former Pircroft College student—had a passing acquaintance and who it would never have occurred to me to think of as an MI5 agent.

Effective agents can maintain their cover only if they are seen as an agent to the organisation(s) in which they are working. The classic case, surely, must be that of Malinovsky, an agent of the Tsar's MI5 who was a member of the highest organisation of the Bolshevik Party before the Russian Revolution.

When suspicion fell on him it was Lenin who rebutted the charges; and it was only after the revolution that the files of the old regime's secret police revealed that he was indeed their man.

It would seem that to be of use to their masters, agents may have to be of use to the more use to the agents they infiltrate, though there is a distinction between the agents who report and those who are also provocateurs. In the case of the Malinovsky story, it is worth noting that though Lenin was taken in by him, the Russian Revolution, led by Lenin, was not thereby prevented.—Yours sincerely, Dave Goodman, 12 Meaford Road, Barlaston, Staffordshire.

Sir—Will you please inform everyone that I did not know Harry Newton.—Yours, etc., Robert Turpin, 4 Westbourne Road, Faversham, Kent.

Sir—I note E. P. Thompson's call (Letters, March 2) to set up in each community "watch committees of well-respected local citizens and representatives of social and trade union organisations and the peace movement, to defend our liberties."

Would not an historically appropriate title for these bodies be "committees of public safety"?—Yours in the shadow of the guillotine, J. R. Dixon, Epsom, Surrey.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

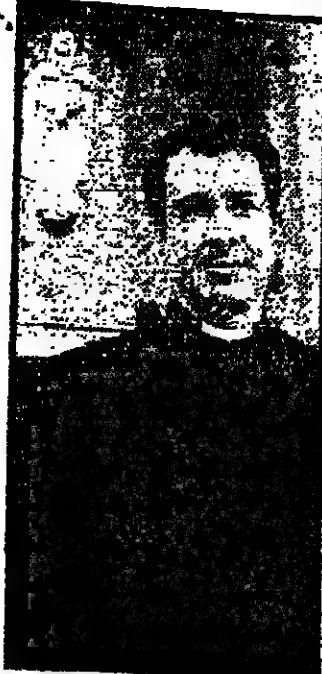
OXFORDSHIRE: Although snow-drifts still pick out hedgerows and stone walls in this upland area where the glorious sunshine of a late February day brought spring to my garden at last devoid of snow. Crocuses and snowdrops buzzed with honeybees, cushions of cistus and other plants of the same habit were dotted with scores of ladybirds emerging from hibernation: two chaffinches, a duncock and a mistle-thrush were in full song nearby; and then the hoped-for final touch was bestowed by a small tortoiseshell which drifted down to

alight on a starry, fully opened mass of lilac crocuses. Spring had also arrived, judged by another criterion, a few days earlier, for an acquaintance examining his garden nest-box in a nearby village, found that a clutch of four eggs. The buzzing of bees on this recent idyllic spring day, as usual, aroused similar activity in those residents in my bonnet—the ones that periodically stir me to expose the absurdity of the notion that spring does not begin until the vernal equinox on March 21. This late start of

course, means that the season, if it is to have its fair share of three months, will not end until the summer solstice around June 21 which, by this reckoning, would be the last day of spring, yet the day also known, correctly, as Midsummer Day. Sharing the seasons out into equal quarters, using the winter and summer solstices and the spring and autumn equinoxes as indicators, by my reckoning spring begins somewhere around February 5 and ends around the same date in May.

W. D. CAMPBELL





Left: Father Dominic Walker, picture by Garry Weaver. Right: Chris Bray of the Sorcerer's Apprentice - picture by Don McPhee

A way of tuning in to a natural creative force, or a false religion that can lead to fear? Joy Melville investigates the witchcraft boom.

## Spell bound

"BLACK MAGIC attack on church," "Devil worshippers return," "Satanists in church raids for black mass," read the headlines after two north London churches were desecrated and the consecrated sacrament, essential for a black mass, was stolen.

Witchcraft and black magic, as Denis Wheatley's considerable sales show, continue to fascinate. Newspaper accounts of bizarre happenings only reinforce most people's hazy ideas of sorcery. Last year, for example, a Cornish village was reported as being terrorised by an elderly witch who, it was claimed, cast spells of hate, and left dead hedgehogs daubed in red paint on a doorstep; in Somerset, "a black magic gang danced naked under a full moon"; while in Ireland there was a witness to "a witch queen and her coven performing ancient rituals that 400 years ago would have seen them burned at the stake".

Reading about witchcraft is one thing. But a growing number of people in Britain

seem to be practising it. Numbers are hard to estimate: there's no witches' register. Five years ago, there were thought to be some 60,000 witches in Britain; today the number is estimated by some witches to have grown to 80,000. Prediction, the monthly magazine for astrology and the occult, has a circulation of 32,000. And Chris Bray, who ten years ago started the Sorcerer's Apprentice, now Britain's largest occult suppliers, deals with hundreds of orders each week and has some 30,000 regular clients on his books.

He thinks interest is growing. But who are the new recruits, and why? "People who are taking up witchcraft and paganism are the type who are interested in ecology," he says. "They tend to be slightly left wing, anti-nuclear, nature lovers, into saving animals." In his eyes, there is no danger. "They realise that a natural force exists which can be tapped to see what benefit it can bring them."

A witch himself, he resolutely defends witchcraft.

"Magic is a creative force and moulds people into being better, not worse. The danger lies in those who are charlatans, who manipulate to end money or sex." Genuine occultists, he claims, have become very angry "when some gooks have attacked churches."

He rebuts the black magic, sex, thrills image of witchcraft. "There are nutcases who use witchcraft as a front for their indulgences, but behind this there is a genuine pagan religion. Witches put themselves in tune with the psychic forces which run through our planet. Being in tune with your environment makes you more in tune with your life. You expand yourself through the creative power of nature. To do that, you observe the seasonal rites and witches' coven meetings link up with these."

The worship of the "life force," with its female (Moon Goddess) and male (Sun God or Horned God) aspects, generally though not necessarily involves the use of

ritual magic. This is where, to the uninvolved public, it all becomes mysterious, even sinister. Wearing "magical regalia," dancing "kyriels" (nude) to continue with nature, or carrying out a symbolic (or actual) sexual union to culminate a ritual is, to most, a step into fantasy.

Yet it is the mystery, secrecy and sense of daring that often attracts — that, and the lure of taking power into one's own hands. The idea of casting a spell over boss or lover, for instance (and "spellkiss for love's desire" are one of Chris Bray's big sellers), has a simple attraction. His catalogue of thousands of items includes image dolls (for love, hate, cure and curse) and crystal balls. Do people buy these for a joke, or as a serious first step into witchcraft?

Like "armchair Christians," there are "armchair occultists" who just want to dabble at home, via mail order, without going as far as joining a coven. But some of those who contact the Sorcerer's Apprentice, asking how to use techniques like a cry-

stal ball, are interested in going further. They are given free instructions and advice, but not put in touch with a coven right away. "No genuine covens have learned the basic principles of witchcraft," says Chris Bray. "We do a home study course and coach people along. We can then refer them to a group that can do them some good."

Over the 10 years he has been in business, he thinks that through occult healing he has "saved the lives of two or three dozen people who couldn't cope with society, were having great problems, had seen the doctor and clergy and still had not got out of the hell they were in."

The Church, on the other hand, puts in a counter claim that it, in turn, has to rescue people from the effects of occult practices. Neither side pulls punches. Witches believe that occultism is not inherently evil, that this is a legend built up by the Church for political reasons. The Church, equally unequivocal, says that the occult is false

religion, chosen in preference to the true

Father Dominic Walker, of the Churches Exorcism Study Group, set up in 1972 to investigate occult incidents, counsels about 200 occult "casualties" a year. He considers that the occult, like the drug crisis, has a hard and soft side. "At one end you begin with tarot cards, fortune telling, ouija boards; at the other are witches' coven groups, black magic and satanism."

As many problems come from the first category as the second. Some people come to him in fear, for instance, after fortune tellers have told them they are going to die. "And you can see how terrifying the tarot cards could be to someone who is damaged or very insecure."

He has also been called in to deal with a group of lorry drivers who had been playing with an ouija board during their rest periods in a transport cafe. "The most terrifying thing started to happen. They described how they felt forces entering into the cabs

of their lorries, trying to make them drive into oncoming traffic. They were becoming very violent towards each other, or very dependent: it was bringing to the surface the problems of their own unconscious mind which they couldn't handle."

At the other end of the spectrum, Father Dominic is approached by people who say they have been involved in a coven and want to get out. Sometimes relatives come to him, aware their husband, wife or children are involved and anxious because they can see a change in behaviour.

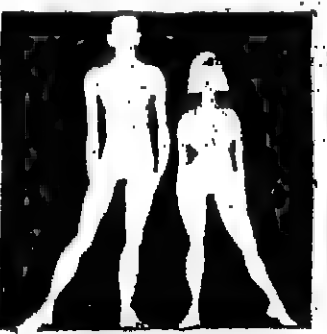
The danger is that a coven can come under the influence of a more powerful leader. This week I had a family with two members in a coven, too scared to leave it as they were afraid of being cursed. What was a reasonably happy family two years ago is now frightened and in debt.

Another family which had joined a major satanist group had to move away and change their identity, they were so deeply involved and in such fear. They sometimes go through initiation sex rites,

are photographed, and then open to blackmail. We suggest those who have been involved in satanist groups make an act of renunciation." Church intelligence has accumulated evidence of a number of these groups in Britain.

Why does Father Dominic think people do get involved? "Sometimes it's just that people are far removed from any Christianity, yet have this inbuilt need to worship, so get caught up in an occult group. Once you stop believing in orthodox Christianity, you will believe anything. And some of these groups try to present themselves as being like a meeting of the Women's Institute."

Those who turn to witchcraft are obviously looking for something they find lacking in society, or orthodox religion, today. It may be the attraction of nature and natural powers in an increasingly hi-tech world; the companionship and security that any group offers; or an attempt to control an increasingly uncertain future. Until they find it, witchcraft is filling the gap.



## BODY AND SOUL

## Light relief

AMERICAN psychiatrists are developing a theory that is likely to be a boon to the manufacturers of electric light bulbs and purveyors of fringe medicine. It is called SAD (seasonal affective disorder) and right now, you could call it winter blues.

The treatment for SAD sufferers is phototherapy, that is, bathing them in 2500 lux of full-spectrum, artificial light — the equivalent of standing by the window on a spring day.

The theory has the feel of traditional wacky American psychiatry, that breaks out every so often to flirt with serious ecology and physiology. But there is no doubt that people's moods swing to seasons and there is a substantial literature on chemical changes in the body as the circadian clock is reset.

The Americans claim to have identified people with a severe form of the winter blues which is linked to a seasonal increase in the secretion of melatonin, a hormone produced by the pineal gland (the organ near the centre of the brain where Descartes posted the Rational Soul).

The hormone appears to exert a considerable influence on a reproductive cycle, for instance, and reducing the weight of the ovaries. Light slows its production. Some tumours of the gland in children can delay sexual development as though through a surfeit of melatonin, while damage to the gland may lead to precocious puberty — the same effect as blocking release of the hormone.

Short days, however, as though through a surfeit of melatonin and it is this biological effect of light variation that the psychiatrists are attempting to link to an unusual inner depression which is accompanied by lethargy, social withdrawal and inability to work properly.

SAD sufferers also overeat and crave carbohydrates, according to research workers

at the National Institute of Mental Health.

During the three previous winters they studied 16 people with severe winter-time blues. The patients were given either three hours of bright light at dawn and again at dusk, or five hours in the evening only. Thirty of them are said to have shown significant improvement in mood and behaviour after only four days on either regimen of phototherapy.

But this artificial springtime evaporated just as quickly when the treatment was stopped. As a control, the patients were also exposed to dim light which did not produce an antidepressant effect.

The Americans have got their teeth into the theory and are giving it a good shaking. Dr Norman Rosenthal, head of outpatient services at the institute's clinical psychology branch, gave oral melatonin to eight patients who were having their blues dispersed by phototherapy.

Some of the symptoms returned — but not all — which suggests that the hormone is very partly responsible for mediating the depressive features of the disorder.

Dr Rosenthal believes that many people are affected by SAD although in a less severe form and may benefit from some modification of environmental light. So far, he says, he has received inquiries from 10,000 people who feel they have elements of the disorder or who have seen it in others.

Women suffers outnumber the men, four to one.

There is speculation in the British psychological media about the cause. One consultant at a London teaching hospital says that he knows of no evidence of an overall increase in depression in countries with fewer hours of sunlight. "Also, there is an increased incidence of suicide in the spring and a similar peak towards autumn — which does not seem to go along with the SAD theory. The Americans appear to have found a whole new group of 'depressives'."

The occupational psychologists are scratching, describing SAD as a "flavour of the month" syndrome, as for fall in work performance there are too many factors related to depression for daylight to be given such prominence.

But Dr John Cloudsley-Thompson, professor of zoology at Birkbeck College, London, and an authority on biological rhythms, is a little more reflective. "I am sure that people are affected by the rhythms of the day, but I know I am. And the birds sing more merrily in spring than they do in autumn."

He points out in his writings that most living things have innate periodicities which are synchronised with the daily, lunar and seasonal changes that take place in their normal environments. And that with the exception of the bacteria, some algae lacking a discrete

nucleus, probably all organisms possess biological clocks. But he also says that some research workers suggest that biological rhythms are independent of the environment for their fundamental timing.

Even so, there is a consensus that in the natural world light and temperature are conclusive factors in the setting of circadian biological clock. It is possible, says Professor Cloudsley-Thompson, that other regularly repeated stimuli — noise, social cues, barometric pressure — may exert some effect.

But the development of electric light took humans out of natural circadian rhythms and desynchronised their biological clocks and he suggests that flooding people with artificial light "might not be a terribly good thing. Trying to stay on a high like this might have to be paid for eventually. I would not advise anyone to stay on a high like this for long periods. We are already keeping lights on all night — this might be why we are ready for sex all the year round. Sleep and other animals have to wait for the right time."

The SAD theory seems to lack credibility at the moment because it is hung mainly on psychological manifestations rather than on biological explanation. But I have a hunch that with the fall-out in exercise faddery, the market is just about right for happiness and light therapy.

Peter Brock

Consultative groups can bring police and people closer. Larry Roach argues for cooperation

## Really trying to assist with inquiries

### SECOND OPINION

CHRISTIAN Wolmar's article "Not Assisting with Inquiries" (Society Tomorrow, February 13) compounds

the confusion on police accountability. The police service is willing and anxious to maintain good relations with local government, at both elected and officer level. Public statements of senior police officers and the present Commissioner support this. All over the country co-operation and joint action is widespread and the statutory relationship between area review committees on child abuse and crime prevention panels.

Outside London such activity is facilitated by police authorities, on which local councillors sit charged under Section 4 of the Police Act of 1964 to "secure the maintenance of an adequate and efficient police force" for their area. As Christian Wolmar reports, the situation is different in London where the role of the police authority in relation to the Metropolitan Police is undertaken by the Home Secretary.

It is argued that the London situation has given rise to a political campaign to change the statutory relationship between the Home Secretary and the Metropolitan Police to one of control of the force by locally elected bodies.

Recognition that the changes in the law and the constitutional position of the police advocated by the campaigners are a legitimate political objective within our democracy. So there can be no objection from a police officer to a political party or pressure group advocating such a change. Secondly, it is a proper for a London local authority to set up a committee of councillors to deal with police matters.

The problem for the police arises when such a committee is set up to pursue these political objectives, as is the case with the GLC Police Committee. And several other "GLC style" police committees now exist in London boroughs.

For with the law as it is, the Metropolitan Police obviously cannot co-operate with committees dedicated to the usurpation of the Home Secretary's authority.

This would not be damaging to our efforts to continue to co-operate with local government, police forces, and has been and those boroughs having GLC style committees did not insist that all their dealings with the police should be

through their police committees. It is that demand, and not the reason, Mr Wolmar supposes of the development of consultative "Scarman type" groups to be established under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, that is causing difficulty for the police.

The GLC Police Committee, with its remit for control and direction of police activity in London, predates the development of consultative groups, having been established in May 1981 before the publication of Lord Scarman's Report on the Brixton Disorder, the immediate origin of the consultative idea.

Given statutory form on January 1, the consultative groups are to be independent of local or central government and of the police. In them councillors, MPs, the statutory agencies, and representatives of the local community will meet with their local police officers to form priorities for local policing in guidelines issued by the Home Secretary, binding on the groups, the scope of the matters to be discussed is wide and fundamental.

Exception is made only where there is a conflict with the statutory responsibilities of other bodies, such as the Police Complaints Board. The field left open includes the operation of police procedures, police policy, ways of improving relations between police and ethnic minorities, and the pattern of police complaints.

Our view is that the effect of the setting up of these groups in London will be that, henceforward, police divisional planning will begin by discussing priorities and objectives with the consultative groups. Thus the allocation of police resources may be determined jointly by the community and their local officers.

But it might reasonably be asked why the Metropolitan Police were not prepared to give that kind of access to the elected GLC style police committees?

The answer is that each police officer is personally responsible to the law, and to the law alone, for the exercise of his powers and duties. The constable's oath of office requires him to keep the peace and provide the protection of the law to the citizen "without favour or affection, malice or ill-will... faithfully according to law."

That independence precludes the establishment of professional, organised, police forces, and has been and those boroughs having GLC style committees did not insist that all their dealings with the police should be

the Police in 1982. In his report, Lord Scarman reaffirmed his support for police independence.

The constable must be able to afford the protection of the law to all citizens at all times against any threat, including of course that posed by the unlawful actions of elected politicians. Indeed, it is a curiously unrecognised consequence of this independent standing of the constable that it represents the citizen's most important line of defence against a misuse of power by senior police officers. Safeguarding against the dual role of police officers as both "members of a police force" and "constables."

Independent they may be, but constables do not make decisions solely on their own judgment. They seek to carry out their duties with the consent of the public. For the modern police officer recognises that without public support, effective policing is only possible by ever more draconian powers and increasing resort to oppressive methods. That is not the road the British police service wishes to take.

So we seek consent for what we do and for the methods we use. But from whom? For whatever action a police officer does or does not take can be expected to arouse opposition from some group or individual.

Under our system of policing, what is needed, therefore, is a corrective on the solitary judgment of the constable which does not threaten his independence, but which makes him responsive to the needs and opinions of his people and to their judgment on his methods.

While it may not be the place of a serving police officer to take sides on the question of what Parliament should do about police accountability, it is surely right for a constable to draw attention to the threat to his independence posed by the proposal by the GLC Police Committee that "...most policing decisions would continue to be made by the officers on the ground, the individual police officer and his/her supervising officers. However, those decisions would be made under authority, a delegated authority which could be recalled, limited or extended at any time." (Policing London, Feb/March 1983).

Under that system, who would protect the citizen from the "manipulation and abuse of the law" which concerned Lord Scarman?

Larry Roach is Commander of the Community Relations Branch at New Scotland Yard.

## Warm work? Joan Davidson wonders why local energy projects aren't brought into the mainstream of social policy



### ECOLOGUE

IN JUST four years, local energy projects have become a success story. What began as a series of small experiments combining the goals of keeping people warm, creating useful work and conserving energy has become a recognised element of Department of Energy policy. Indeed, some would argue that this is the most tangible item so far in an otherwise lacklustre portfolio of domestic energy conservation measures from the Energy Efficiency Office.

Since the National Council for Voluntary Organisations began to lobby for them, over 100 community-based energy projects have started up around the country, and 100 more are planned. Most are sponsored by local charities and use the local community programme to take on teams of 20-30 long-term unemployed. Materials

costs are met from Department of Energy insulation grants and the DHSS single payments for draught-proofing available to those on supplementary benefit.

With persistent backroom campaigning by Neighbourhood Energy Action (the local projects' national co-ordinating agency) the EEO has doubled the funding. This year £400,000 will be allocated in grants for new schemes, with extra help for NEA to provide information, advice and training support. It is a bargain on the price. York University's Social Policy Research Unit shows just how valuable the local projects are, not only in keeping people warm but in delivering many other services locally. Quality is high — many teams take time to call back and monitor their insulation work. They help in other practical ways — with small repairs, re-lamping, door mending, locks — and try to speed up council action on other renovations. Some projects run grass-mowing or gardening services in the slacker summer months.

It is this sensitivity to local needs that is the real and largely unused strength of these energy teams: they help families not only to claim insulation grants but often to make sense of a confusing array of other social benefits, assembling a patchwork of the social policy jigsaw in a personal way that only a few local authorities with highly

decentralised services have so far managed to do.

Job satisfaction is high. Hall's local team HEAT has a growing network of past employees now working voluntarily. And the schemes have a good record of finding permanent jobs for their employees at the end of the MSC year, including projects like Cheltenham's WARMCO, which employs disabled people.

No wonder the EEO is pleased. Its modest investment is proving highly cost-effective in leveraging other funds: 100,000 homes insulated in record time, several thousands taken off the dole queue and trained in new skills.

But that should not disguise the real problems these projects face, nor mask that is needed to lift them out of marginality into the mainstream of social and environmental policy where they belong.

The scale is still small and the distribution patchy. Projects simply do not reach all those who need them. There are hardly any schemes in the North West or outside large cities, although the cold and old live there too. More funding is needed for NEA to work with local agencies to seed new schemes and train personnel to run them.

There are far too few places in the MSC energy programme. Some community projects face cutbacks just when they should expand. Such is their success in creating jobs,

argues NEA, that a four-fold expansion of the CP is needed, to create 4,000 new places over the next two years. But there has to be greater flexibility for projects to plan ahead to keep their key staff for longer, to step up training and to spend more time on energy advice as well as insulation. There is also a need for better co-ordination of the various funding arrangements, for developing employees' business capabilities which would allow more of them to set up viable energy enterprises on their own. MSC rules stifle rather than encourage this.

Funding too is fragmented and uncertain. DHSS draught proofing payments are under review. Many councils now have no money to back insulation grants, and the levels have fallen. And the schemes have to cope with soaring equipment costs and VAT now extended to insulation work. What is needed, say NEA, is a comprehensive energy efficiency grant, to reach all those who need it, and to cover much more than roofs and draughts. It might also revive the sagging fortunes of Britain's (supposedly "sunrise") energy conservation industry.

And where are the fuel boards? Some support local projects with publicity, but they are a long way from US practice where fuel utilities, as well as government, finance insulation for low income consumers.

The future looks brightest

where neighbourhood projects are one element in a comprehensive local energy programme, as in Newcastle. Keeping Newcastle Warm — largest of all the local projects — has already insulated the homes of 10,000 low income families — still only a fraction of the estimated 40,000 that need help. KAW benefits from Inner City Partnership funding for its key management staff and works closely with a number of local agencies, pooling resources, sharing training sessions and playing a major role in the city's new walk-in Energy Information Centre, opening in May.

In Hackney, neighbourhood teams are working with the borough to run a Coldline — an emergency service for those at risk from hypothermia to be followed up with insulation and heating advice.

Last Saturday Peter Walker launched the latest local energy project — in his own constituency of Hereford and Worcester. Like the others, it will deliver much more than energy efficiency. But to carry on doing so his food PR. It is the KAW benefits from Inner City Partnership funding for its key management staff and works closely with a number of local agencies, pooling resources, sharing training sessions and playing a major role in the city's new walk-in Energy Information Centre, opening in May.

Neighbourhood Energy Action is at 2-4 Big Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1UW. Tel: 0632 615677.







**BRENT** FAMILY SERVICES**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**

Up to £20,667 + £907 London Weighting & Supplements  
+ Lump sum car allowance

As the current post-holder, Dennis Simpson, is leaving to become Social Services Director in Southwark, we are looking for someone with drive and enthusiasm to continue and develop our provision of integrated services.

Brent is a diverse borough with all the characteristics of the inner-city. Our people come from a variety of ethnic backgrounds and we have the largest proportion of black Asian and Afro Caribbean residents in the country. Our department is firmly committed to reviewing and changing all aspects of services in order to better meet needs, especially those of black consumers. We believe our approach provides integrated services which are responsive to individual needs and respect people's rights to choice and dignity.

The Assistant Director will be responsible for the fieldwork division and must also be able to work with other groups, with the flexibility to manage different kinds of services as these develop in the future. While making the most of the pace of change, the successful candidate must also be able to consolidate and encourage good systems. The department is committed to a policy of community care and this requires drawing together a range of resources at local level.

Candidates for this important post are asked to reflect on the above philosophy in their applications. If you think you can meet the challenge contact Valerie Howarth, Director of Social Services, for an informal discussion on 01-903 1400 ext. 220.

Application form and job description from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BR returnable 29th March 1985. Telephone 01-903 0371 (24 hour Ansafone service). Please quote reference number SS/2.

London Borough of **BRENT** Equal Opportunity Employer

**Biometrician Jamaica**

The Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute (CARDI) is an organisation involved in research projects conducted throughout Jamaica and surrounding islands.

Reporting to the Director of Research & Development, duties will be to assist with research, design and analysis of experimental results in areas in Jamaica, Belize and other territories in which CARDI is located; and assist in the development and the conducting of training workshops and seminars.

Applicants must be British Citizens and should be graduates of a recognised institution, preferably combined with at least five years experience in developing countries in the field of biometrics.

This appointment is on contract to the ODA for a period of two years on loan to the Government of Jamaica. Salary (UK taxable) in the range £14,880 to £20,250 pa including an element in lieu of superannuation which will be abated if ODA can continue payment into the candidate's existing scheme. A variable tax free Foreign Service Allowance, currently in the range £2,170 to £2,885 pa, according to marital status, is also payable. Other benefits include paid leave, free family passages, children's education allowances, free accommodation and medical insurance.

For full details and an application form, please apply, quoting ref. A8286/PM/TG, giving full details of age, qualifications and experience to: Appointments Officer, Overseas Development Administration, Room 351, Abercrombie House, Englehorn Road, EAST KILMARIE, Glasgow G5 8EA.

**OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT**

Britain helping nations to help themselves

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

Salary and Conditions of Service in accordance with the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Executives of Local Authorities (Revised October, 1984)

£25,462 — £28,008, plus fees and lump sum car allowance.

Blackburn is a north-west industrial town, rapidly completing the transition from the traditional to the newer technological industries: a transition actively supported through the Council's Equal Opportunities Programme. As an Urban Programme Authority, there are numerous opportunities to aid the ethnic minority community, the voluntary social agencies and economic and environmental groups.

The present Chief Executive, Clifford Singleton, O.B.E., retires in May, 1985, and the Council is seeking a successor who can demonstrate:

- Top management experience and skills.
- Successful experience in industrial promotion, in lobbying and in encouraging private investment.
- Experience in personnel/manpower services.

The new Chief Executive will be responsible for the Council's Equal Opportunities Programme, for the Urban Programme Authority and for the Performance Review function. He/She will maintain a close liaison with the wider field of industry, with public and regional bodies, and will lead the Chief Officers Group.

Further details are available from the Chief Executive, Town Hall, Blackburn, BB1 7DY, by letter or by telephone — 0254-55201, Ext. 370 or 371. Closing date: 20th March, 1985.

**Borough of Blackburn**

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

**GLC**

Working for London

**Head of Operational Services Group**

This post incorporates three main functions: Management of two committee servicing sections (Arts & Recreation and Public Services & Fire Brigade); management and co-ordination of entertainment licensing and provision of direct assistance to two Assistant Directors-General. Duties include advising Members and staff on policies and procedures, preparing/editing reports, letters and briefs and representing the Council at meetings.

Extensive staff management experience is called for together with good organisation and communication skills, political awareness and balanced judgement. Applicants need to be capable of quickly absorbing complex legislation. Salary: £15,906-£17,670 inclusive. Ref: 5430.

**Lease Compliance Officers**

All new industrial leases issued by the GLC contain a good employer clause, providing for health and safety and employment rights such as equal opportunities, fair wages and trade union access. Some 200 small firms have agreed to these terms.

The main responsibilities of these posts include monitoring and advising on compliance with the clause, including visits and liaison with appropriate trade unions, and assisting in the development of publicity material.

Experience of industrial relations and trade union procedures is essential with proven communication skills and good knowledge of legislation in at least one of the following areas: Health and Safety, Employment Protection, Sex and Race Discrimination. For one post, the ability to speak Bengali and a good knowledge of ethnic minority communities is required.

Salary: £13,065-£14,781 inclusive. Ref: 5503.

**Project Development Unit**

The GLC is committed to supporting a wide range of employment-related groups, including women's and black and ethnic minority projects, co-operative development agencies, trade union resource centres and employment projects for people with disabilities.

The Project Development Unit has been established to implement this policy and now has the following vacancies. Both posts require some understanding of, and commitment to, the Council's industry and employment policies, or the ability to acquire such.

**Administrative Officer**

In addition to the development and day-to-day management of administrative systems, this new post is responsible for progressing committee reports, servicing weekly meetings and liaising with other Council departments, as well as for oversight of the administrative and clerical staff of the unit.

Proven ability to manage and co-ordinate the administrative work of a busy office, together with good communication and interpersonal skills, are also required. Salary: £13,065-£14,781 inclusive. Ref: 5504.

**Project Assistants**

To assist with monitoring of existing projects, including timetabling for grant renewals, checking of payments and arranging visits. There is liaison with the unit's support team on the review and improvement of internal office systems.

Good communication and interpersonal skills are essential with proven ability to work both independently and in a team situation. Salary: £6,927-£9,255 inclusive. Ref: 5505.

**Disability Resource Team****Administrative Assistant**

The Team has been established to expand the Council's programme of activities for people with disabilities and works closely with the London Consortium on Disability, an advisory body of GLC Members and voluntary organisations.

This post is within the section dealing with access, communication and information. Applicants should be positively welcomed from people with disabilities who have knowledge of these areas.

Responsibilities include assisting with the provision of an up-to-date enquiry and information service, serving the consortium's Access advisory group and managing the section's equipment resources.

Good communication, note taking and organising skills, the ability to prioritise a heavy workload and a knowledge of information technology and the aids and equipment used by people with disabilities are all essential.

Salary: £6,927-£9,255 inclusive. Ref: 5498.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form to be returned by 22nd March 1985, write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Room 203, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1527/2350. Please quote appropriate reference.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

**Deputy Town Clerk (Designate)**

£18,810 to £20,691 per annum plus Lump Sum Car Allowance

Due to the forthcoming retirement of the present postholder, applications are invited from experienced solicitors for this post, which carries Chief Officer salary and status and membership of the Management Team.

The Deputy Town Clerk is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer for the day-to-day management control and co-ordination of the Town Clerk's Department, the main functions of which include Committee administration, legal services and provision of common office services.

The successful applicant will be a qualified solicitor with extensive local government experience and proven management ability, with the personal qualities necessary to lead and motivate others to the highest standard of performance in achieving the Council's objectives.

In addition to the salary, the Council offers a re-location package which includes the provision of temporary accommodation. For further information on the post contact Mr. M. Abbott, Personnel & Management Services Officer — telephone Burnley (0282) 25011, extension 233.

An application form and further details can be obtained from the Chief Executive Officer & Town Clerk's Department, P.O. Box 17, Town Hall, Burnley BB1 1JA (extension 246), to whom they should be returned by Monday, 18th March 1985. BRIAN WHITTLE, Chief Executive Officer.

**BURNLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL**

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Due to the expanding programme of development of open learning materials and resources for the maritime and offshore oil industries the following vacancies have arisen in the open learning unit of the college.

**EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIST**

To assist in all aspects of resource production for open learning within the unit with particular emphasis on the structuring and preparation of texts and on video production. Applicants should possess an engineering degree and have experience in the production of materials for open learning as well as a qualification or experience in educational technology.

Salary on scale — Lecturer 'A' viz. £8,888 to £12,777.

**VIDEO TECHNICIAN**

To assist in a modern and well equipped studio with the preparation and production of video training material to support open learning and to carry out fault diagnosis and first line servicing on the latest video equipment.

Applicants should hold an appropriate qualification and have a minimum of 5 years' experience. A knowledge of the latest TV and video equipment and techniques is essential.

Salary within the range £5,108 to £8,015 — placement according to qualifications and experience.

These posts are offered initially on a fixed term contract of 2 years.

Application form and further details available from: Assistant Secretary (Admin)

LEITH NAUTICAL COLLEGE, 24 Milton Road East, EDINBURGH, EH15 2PP. A Scottish Central Institution.

**Information Officer**

£10,404 to £11,025

This is a new post in the Chief Executive Officer's Department. The postholder will be responsible for the supply of information regarding the activities of the Council to the media, the general public, Council Members and employees. The duties of the post will include:

- Acting as a principal media contact for the Authority
- Researching and preparing detailed press statements and organising media briefings
- Advising Members and Chief Officers on the content of material directed to the public/press
- Co-ordinating the Council's Open Days and assisting with the research and planning of campaigns, exhibitions, receptions and other functions
- Co-ordinating the promotion of Norwich as a centre for industry, commerce, conferences and tourism

These duties will call for close contact with national/regional press, radio and television; as well as liaison with various outside bodies.

The successful candidate will be confident, have a mature personality, and will be a clear/audible speaker. Applicants must have proven journalistic and/or public relations experience, and will preferably have some experience of radio or television. The possession of a degree and the proficiency examination of the National Council for the Training of Journalists is desirable; and a certificate from the Communications, Advertising and Marketing Foundation would be an advantage.

For further details and an application form contact, Ken Codling, Personnel Department, City Hall, Norwich, Telephone (0603) 622233 ext. 225.

Completed applications must be returned by 1st April 1985.

**CITY OF NORWICH****Warden**

Harvey Road Hostel

£10,764 — £11,682

Greenwich has recently completed a comprehensive review of its services for people with a mental handicap, and our emphasis for the future is on helping every person with a mental handicap to achieve the highest possible level of personal independence and control over their lives, whether they live alone, with family or in a group setting.

Harvey Road Hostel has 18 residents of varying ability, some of whom are multiple handicapped. There are also two beds available for short-term care. The Hostel is seen as providing long term care for the majority of its residents, with the emphasis on helping individuals within the house to find their optimum level of independence, being involved as far as possible in choices about food, clothes, holidays, etc. Staff are also aware that changes and developments within the Department may mean some residents will be able to move on to smaller units at some time in the future.

The staff work a 36-hour week on a rota basis and there is a key-worker system in operation.

We need a Warden who is suitably qualified (CQSW, CSS, Dip.TMA or other relevant qualification) and who has had experience in motivating and developing a staff team as well as in direct individual and group work with clients. She/he should be interested in encouraging the potential for independence of mentally handicapped adults and in promoting this in work with clients' relatives, with local pressure groups and with professional colleagues.

The staff team would particularly appreciate someone who is a good communicator, sensitive to the needs of people with a mental handicap and has a good sense of humour.

For informal discussion and further information about this post, please telephone Ms S. Gillespie, Principal Care Officer (Handicapped) on 01-854 8888, ext. 3073.

Application form from the Director of Social Services, London Borough of Greenwich, 50 Woolwich New Road, London SE18 6HQ, telephone 01-854 8888, ext. 3073.

Closing date: 28th March, 1985.

THE COUNCIL POSITIVELY WELCOMES APPLICATIONS FROM WOMEN, ETHNIC MINORITIES AND DISABLED PEOPLE.

**GREENWICH**

People and Services First

**SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER**

An independently-run adolescent unit in South West London urgently requires a full-time qualified Senior Social Worker with proven management skills.

Preferably applicants should have several years experience in Field and Group work and must have a definite enthusiasm for and interest in working with young people, as the unit caters for sixteen adolescents aged between 15 and 18.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the unit and the management of its team of young staff. For an application form and further information on this and other full and part time vacancies contact:

Reliance Social Care

18 John St, London WC1N 2DL  
01-242 8558

**NORCARE LIMITED**

require a PROJECT LEADER

to set up and run a twelve-bed hostel scheme for ex-offenders situated in Elyth, Northumberland. Duties will include hostel management, selection and support of residents, assistance with resettlement and rehoming, liaison with the relevant statutory and voluntary organisations, and supervision of other staff. Relevant experience required. The post is non-residential, but sleeping-in duties will be required.

Starting salary will be £7,504 per annum, based on NCC scales. Further details and an application form from: Norcare Ltd, Sandford Executive Office, Sandford Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 1XG Tel. 04555 616661. Closing date for applications is Thursday 21 March 1985.

**Enterprise Plan Worker**

c.£15-£17,000 p.a.

Following the conclusion of a secondment we are now looking for someone to play an active role in the generation of employee initiatives which utilise GLEB as a means of saving jobs and promoting the creation of new and more worthwhile employment.

The job would involve working with a small team on worker participation and Industrial Democracy issues.

Every enterprise assisted by GLEB is required to prepare an Enterprise Plan, in which the workforce and the employer jointly set out the strategic framework for investment, covering policies and plans for jobs, industrial relations, trades union recognition, equal opportunities and training as well as the business plan.

The ability to work closely with employers and trades union representatives is essential, as is a knowledge of the reality of industrial relations in a range of industries. In addition, a clear perspective on what would be needed to establish more democratic working systems is a requirement of the job.

Applications will also be considered for part-time, job sharing or secondment.

GLEB is an equal opportunities employer.

Further details and an application form, which should be returned by 27th March, obtainable from:

Keith Jerome, Director, Structural Investment Division, Greater London Enterprise Board Ltd, 63-67 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD.

Greater London Enterprise Board

**CITY OF PORTSMOUTH FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICER**

POR 12-15 £14,358 — £15,387 p.a.

The Directorate of Leisure and Tourism plays a major and innovative role in the social, economic and cultural life of Portsmouth through its Museums, Arts, Recreational, Community and Trading Services, and by the development of tourism in this unique heritage resort.

This challenging post carries responsibility for finance, personnel and other central administrative services to the Directorate including the development of computerised systems and other applications of new technology.

The successful candidate will require:

- proven management ability and experience at senior level within or outside Local Government
- an ability to work with Elected Members and Senior Officers
- particular expertise in financial planning and management information systems
- a professional qualification in accountancy or a relevant discipline

If you can work under pressure and retain a creative approach to resolving problems and managing people, try Portsmouth. Contact Mike Lish on Portsmouth 834143 for an informal discussion.

Application forms available from the Chief Community Services Officer, The Guildhall, Portsmouth PO1 2AD, or telephone 834187, quoting Post No. 505.

Closing date of applications: 25 March 1985.

Islington Housing

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S SUITE RACE RELATIONS SECTION****COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**

(Greek Cypriot Community)  
SO1-£10,725-£11,355 p.a. inc.

We are looking for a person who is understanding of and sensitive to the diverse needs of a large Greek-Cypriot community in an inner London Borough.

The essential experience and qualities needed for this post within the Race Relations Section are:

- 1) At least 3 years' community work experience.
- 2) An ability to process grant-aided applications including the drafting of reports.
- 3) An ability to identify and meet the needs of Greek-Cypriots.
- 4) The ability to speak Greek fluently.
- 5) Previous experience of giving advice to the voluntary sector.

Experience in organising training programmes would be an advantage.

Application form and job description available from: The Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London N1 2UD. Tel: 01-539 9010 (24-hour answerphone service). Closing date: 22nd March, 1985. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex and disability and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

**ALCOHOLICS RECOVERY PROJECT**

A registered charity and housing association requires a

**FUND RAISING CO-ORDINATOR**

to co-ordinate and manage the fund-raising requirements of this rapidly expanding organisation. Ideally, the candidate will be familiar with central and local government funding and be willing to develop new sources of funding.

Skills in administration and personnel management would be an advantage. This is an exciting and challenging post requiring creativity and flexibility.

Salary: £9,780 — £10,362 including London Weighting (under review), five weeks' annual leave.

Closing date: 15th March, 1985.

Application forms and job descriptions from: ARP, 68 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF. Tel.: 01-403 3369.

ARP is an equal opportunities employer

**RESIDENTIAL WARDEN**

North Kensington Students Hostel Limited

(Salary: £8,648 — £10,179 p.a.)

We are a thriving hostel in North Kensington, for nine young people (16-19 years) staying at school or college, but who are unable to live at home. The hostel was successfully launched in 1983, and we are still looking for a talented successor to the warden who has just left. Applicants must be qualified in teaching, youth or social work, and have relevant experience in the practicalities of running a hostel.

We offer the support of the House Committee and supervision. Further information and application forms may be had from the Chairman, 25 Oxford Gardens, London W16.

Closing date for applications: 27th March 1985.

**STONHAM HOUSING ASSOCIATION: ACTON BRANCH**

Ex-Offenders Project

**PART-TIME RESIDENTIAL WORKER**

(Non-resident) £3,200 per annum

Some block working plus sleeping in duties to cover full-time staff leave. Might suit student with some previous experience. Contact Manager Gerry Brett: 01-622 8316. 6, Acton High St., London W3 6LL. Close 18th March, 1985.



The vital services provided by the GLC are as varied and as essential as the London people themselves. To maintain and develop these services we need to attract the best talent from all sectors of the community.

To maintain and develop these services we need to attract the best talent from all sectors of the community.

## Graduate to the mainstream GLC

We are currently inviting applications from graduates and non-graduate holders of a degree in Public Finance & Accounting.

A demanding 3 year course of study, on the job training and practical work experience leading to a CIPFA, Assoc. of Accounting Technicians (AAT) or CIMA degree, the CIPFA Foundation course or the first examination of the CIMA, ICMA or AAT's part 1 exam level for the Accounting Technicians qualification, or an AAT in Business Studies.

**Development Planning**

A 2 year training programme leading to membership of the RPI covering the development, interpretation and application of a wide range of strategic planning policies, development control, local plans, and special projects. Applicants must either be honours graduates or undergraduates in their final year of study, whose degrees are in planning or a related discipline, or who have completed the first examination of the RPI.

### Valuation Surveying

A comprehensive training programme geared to professional practice duties sufficiently wide to meet the day to day requirements of the RICS for its Surveyors. Under the supervision of a qualified surveyor the trainee will undertake a wide range of valuation work, including: land and property management; estimates and valuations; dealing with the public; negotiating with agents and professional representatives. Applicants must have or expect to obtain during 1985, a degree or diploma giving exemption from the RICS qualifying examination.

Many GLC Graduate Training Schemes cover fields which have traditionally attracted applications almost exclusively from men. In line with our positive approach to equal opportunities we would particularly welcome applications from women as well as men for all of these schemes.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For further details and an application form write to: GLC Graduate Recruitment Office, PESEL, 183M, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB or telephone 01-526 6331. 24 hour fax service 01-526 6332. Closing date: 22nd March 1985.

## Have you realised the true value of your science or engineering degree?

Are you reaping the full benefits of all the hard work you put into getting your degree?

Are you aware that your degree could be of immense value to the Royal Air Force?

As one of our Education & Training Officers, New advances are constantly being made in electronics, computer technology, radar electrical and aeronautical engineering.

These advances can only be applied effectively if they're communicated effectively. And this is where you come in.

Whatever level of rank you're addressing you're involved with highly motivated people.

If you aren't already experienced, we'd teach you the art of teaching. And train you to take on a wide range of other activities as well.

You'd organise adult education centres. Advise on instructional techniques.

You'd initiate tuition on subjects from our own education tests to post-graduate university

courses. And we'd encourage your own post-graduate studies.

### What now?

Ideally you should have a degree in an engineering subject, physics, mathematics or a computing discipline. Alternatively you may apply if you have an HNC or TECHC in an engineering subject, together with a GCE 'O' level in English Language (or equivalent), or a teaching qualification with mathematics or physics.

You can apply for a four- to six-year gratuity-earning Short Service Commission or a pensionable permanent commission.

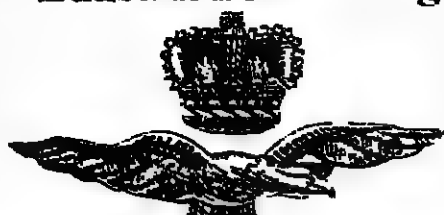
Write to Group Captain P. E. Terrett, OBE, LL.B. RAF, at

TK Officer Careers (07/04/03) London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4PZ, or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office.

Please include your date of birth and your present and/or intended qualifications. Upper age limit on entry is 39.

Formal application must be made in the UK.

### Education & Training



RAF Officer

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING

The Programming and Policy Groups function centrally in a stimulating environment which includes a range of engineering and surveying, direct labour, valuation and administration services.

### PROGRAMMING

Newham is an Outer London Borough with most of the characteristics and problems of Inner City Areas. This year our expected Capital Programme is £37 million and a large slice of this work will be controlled and monitored through the Programming Group.

As a Project Assistant/Officer you will need to communicate effectively with staff at all levels, have the ability to resolve problems yourself and prepare realistic programmes and expenditure patterns in association with professional and technical staff. Micro-computers are an integral part of programming at Newham. Computer application skills would therefore be an advantage. In addition, you must have the capacity to chair meetings, produce concise reports and minutes and the ability to get on with people.

### POLICY

Do you have project management, problem solving, performance review skills? Are you a clear thinker? You will have to demonstrate that you are a thoughtful and creative person for the post of Project Assistant/Officer which arises from a promotion. You will have the responsibility for advising senior management on improvement to departmental efficiency and must contribute to corporate issues as they arise. You will have the capacity to take the lead in projects as diverse as computer implementation, the operation of the Council's Equal Opportunities Policy and reviews in the Works area including the Highways D.L.O.

Project Assistant/Officers:  
Programming or Policy

**£7,212 - £11,682  
or to £12,900 inclusive**

The posts are widely graded and as such would be suitable either for persons who are professionally qualified, or have had relevant work experience in a programming/policy role, not necessarily in Local Government. For the lower range, applications from recently qualified graduates will be considered and training will be given as necessary.

Application forms are available from the Director of Engineering and Surveying, 25 Nelson Street, East Ham, London E8 4EH. Tel: 01-472 1430, ext 3503. Closing date for applications: 18th March, 1985. Interviews will be held on: 27th March, 1985.

Newham positively welcomes applications from women, ethnic minorities and disabled people.



### THE LABOUR PARTY has a vacancy for the post of ASSISTANT LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICER (RESEARCH DEPARTMENT)

The Local Government Section consists of the Local Government Officer, his Secretary and the Assistant Local Government Officer (the present vacancy). The Section is an important part of the Research Department, being responsible for all local government matters at Head Office; and it works in close co-operation with the relevant research officers in the Department.

The Assistant will work with the Local Government Officer to provide wide-ranging support work for National Executive Committee, Labour Groups and appropriate local parties; prepare research and policy papers and also campaign, speech, political education and other information material; act as a source of advice on local government matters, including legal issues and finance; and advise the National Agent on organisational matters as they affect local government. She or he will also assist in the preparation of the publication, "Labour Councillor", and in arranging conferences called to discuss local government matters.

Applicants must have a good understanding and experience of local government; be able to write well; and have experience in the preparation of research papers, briefing material and other material for publication. An Honours Degree, though not essential, would be a considerable advantage. A background of activity in the Party, in local government, and in the wider Labour movement, is essential.

Salary range, inclusive of London Weighting, £12,000 p.a. dependent on appropriate experience in a similar capacity. Application forms are available from: The Administrative and Personnel Officer, The Labour Party, 150 Walworth Road, London SE17 1JT (Tel. 01-703 1064) and should be returned by Monday, 25th March, 1985. This is a re-advertisement of the post and previous applicants need not apply. The Labour Party is an equal opportunities employer.

### SHAC

(The London Housing Aid Centre)

Is an independent Housing Aid Centre covering the Greater London area. We are looking for a:

### HOUSING ADVISER

for 25 hours p.w. Salary £9,900 p.a. pro-rata.

The post will be for a temporary period of one year to cover an absence on maternity leave. The job is in our busy Casework Department and involves both case work and project work. Casework is advising and assisting people with their individual housing problems.

Problems might be: Homelessness, Landlord (Tenant difficulties), Repairs problems. Project work can include acquiring an expert knowledge of a specialist topic, development work, writing leaflets, training. Applicants should have experience of housing, or of advice work.

Some initial training will be given. Applicants must have a commitment to work in an anti-racist and anti-sexist way. For an unofficial chat please contact: Rachel Hawley, Co-ordinator of Casework or Jamie Cannon, Housing Adviser, Tel: 01-373 7841; or write for job description and application form to: SHAC (The London Housing Aid Centre), 188a Old Brompton Road, London SW5 0AR. Closing date: Wednesday, March 27th, 1985.

### INTERMEDIATE TREATMENT RESOURCE CENTRE, SCOTLAND AND THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

## I.T. Consultancy Project Leader

Salary: £11,025-£11,889 per annum plus car (Re-advertisement)

We are looking for someone who is sufficiently resourceful, imaginative and skilled to take on the job of establishing the first I.T. Consultancy Project in Scotland.

Your task will be made easier by working within a system of juvenile justice which is humane and flexible, and which acknowledges the value of I.T.; you will also be working alongside the staff of the I.T. Resource Centre who have extensive knowledge and contacts within the Scottish I.T. scene.

Nonetheless this will be an extremely challenging post, funded initially for 3 years. We can only guarantee that boredom won't be a problem.

For informal discussion about this post contact:

Kevin Gill (ITRC) at 041-204 0417 or Bill Grieve (SCF) at 031-225 8883

Application form and job description are obtainable from: Angela Leask, Administrative Officer, Save the Children Fund, 21 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PS. Tel: 031-225 8883. Closing date: Friday, 22nd March, 1985. Interview date: 3rd April, 1985.

### St Helens & Knowsley

## GENERAL MANAGER

Applications are invited by the St Helens and Knowsley Health Authority for the post of General Manager. The General Manager will be responsible to the Authority for the formulation of policies and objectives and for the implementation of change. As Head of the Management Team the General Manager will oversee the establishment and achievement of financial and performance targets. The successful candidate will be expected to have demonstrated qualities of leadership at a senior management level.

This position is a challenging opportunity for a person with a wide ranging background in business or in the public service which has led to comparable management responsibilities to those envisaged. The Authority employs 4,800 full time staff and has a budget of £50 million.

The contractual arrangements will be for discussion and agreement but will include a 3 year contract with annual reviews.

Candidates are requested to forward a CV together with the names of 3 referees and a brief statement of why they wish to be considered for this appointment. All applications should be made to Mr G. McNamee, Chairman, St Helens and Knowsley Health Authority, Cowley Hill Lane, St Helens, Merseyside, WA10 2AP.

An information package is available from the Chairman (Tel: St Helens 33722 Ext 291), but the closing date for applications is Wednesday 27 March 1985.

### LINGFIELD HOSPITAL SCHOOL

St. Pier's Lane, Lingfield, Surrey RH7 6PW

Require a

### DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CARE OFFICER

The appointee will be required to work as part of a multi-disciplinary team caring for 280 children and young adults with epilepsy and other handicaps. The Hospital School which has an international reputation accommodates the pupils and students in 16 Houses and the post is demanding. The Deputy Principal Care Officer will be expected to give positive leadership to the Department's 115 staff in all aspects of care. Applicants will be expected to have had considerable experience in residential child care, hold a social work qualification and have undergone post graduate studies. A three-bedroomed semi-detached modern house is provided at reasonable rental.

Salary: £12,243 - £13,688 plus London Weighting £192, plus allowances of £2,484 for additional duties.

### HOSTEL OFFICER VACANCY

Salary: £9,262 - £9,785

Applications are invited for the above post which involves leading a staff team responsible for the care of 19 adolescent boys who are students in our Further Education Unit. Previous experience and a child care qualification necessary. Accommodation available.

Applicants will have the opportunity of visiting the establishment prior to interview. Apply to the Principal Care Officer, Mr G. Lacey, for application form and further details. Telephone enquiries to Lingfield (0345) 02243.

### NOTTINGHAM COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

is looking for a replacement (full-time or equivalent) for a

### COMMUNITY WORK TRAINING OFFICER (STUDENT UNIT)

This interesting and challenging post involves negotiation and supervision of Social Work student placement in the Community development / community action field. It includes working alongside community workers in the City to extend existing work and develop new initiatives.

CQSW qualification, experience of student supervision and a commitment to the principles of the Training Unit (as a part of CVS) are essential.

Salary in scales 50/52 according to experience.

37 hour pw (flexible). Local Authority conditions of service. Superannuation Scheme optional.

Application form and job description from: Jean Kinsman, Administrative Officer, Nottingham CVS, 33 Mansfield Road, Nottingham NG1 3FF. Telephone: 478714.

For informal discussion contact: Penny Wakefield - Telephone: 413273.

Closing date for completed applications: 29 March, 1985.

### Develop Arts in the Community

A: Central Wandsworth and Battersea

Salary £9,780 to £10,362 (incl.)

B: Putney and Roehampton (1 post)

Balham and Tooting (1 post)

Salary £8,772 to £9,510 (incl.)

All posts have enhancement for weekend and evening work.

We need three Arts Workers to give:

- initiative
- organising skills
- ability to work creatively,
- experience with local government.

to these new roles created following a review and restructuring of our long-established Arts and Entertainment Section.

Within an area of the Borough, each person would have responsibility for developing all forms of local arts activity, eg drama groups, carnivals, dance groups, art activities, and organising professional participation.

Post A will co-ordinate and report on the work of all three areas.

Ability to drive will be an advantage.

Further details of these new roles and application forms from Leisure and Amenity, Personnel Section, Town Hall, London SW18 2PL. Tel: 01-871 6360. Please quote ref. 1208.

### Wandsworth

an equal opportunity employer

All essential work is done in the public interest and the job is not subject to the usual rules of the civil service.

### LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY COMMUNITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Haringey is an outer London Borough with the characteristics of an inner city area. Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with experience of working in a multi-cultural, inner city area for two key posts in the Library Service.

### EXECUTIVE LIBRARIAN

Grade PO3: £12,900 to £13,983 Incl.

To manage and develop Bibliographical Services, including stock provision and information work.

### SENIOR LIBRARIAN-IN-CHARGE

Grade PO2: £11,916 to £12,900 Incl.

To manage Haringey Library, and to deputise for the Executive Librarian in the management of Bibliographical Services.

Applicants should have substantial public library experience and a range of social, communication and management skills.

The Council is committed to developing library services in a clear and more responsive relationship with local communities. A comprehensive review of the Library Service is currently under way, and these two posts will play a key part in the implementation of change, as a result of which the nature and duties of these posts will also be subject to change.

Further details and application forms are available from: Mrs Pat Brooker, Personnel Information, Central Library, High Road, Wood Green, London N22 6JZ. Tel: 01-883 1282. Closing date: 22nd March, 1985.

### COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING SERVICE HOUSING BENEFIT OFFICER

Salary: £9,189 to £9,771 Incl. Scale 6.

A Housing Benefit Team Leader is required for Haringey Area. The post will operate at a local office on a decentralised basis. Applicants should have a basic knowledge of the legislation involved, be experienced in staff supervision, demonstrate an ability to communicate and organise effectively, and show themselves able to work under pressure.

Experience of working with clients from minority ethnic groups would be advantageous and applications from these groups are particularly welcome. Application forms and further details from: Recruitment and Personnel Officer, 13/27 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22. Tel: 01-883 5815 (24-hr answering service). Please quote Ref: 58-22.

Closing date: 22nd March, 1985.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer

### HULL AND DISTRICT COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the above new post which becomes available in April, 1985. Applicants should preferably have some experience in the management of persons with alcohol and related problems and the capacity to work closely with a range of statutory and voluntary agencies. The successful applicant will be expected to co-ordinate and supervise the work of voluntary counsellors, organise and participate in training programmes, and be responsible for the running of a service centred on Hull and also serving the surrounding district.

Salary: NJC Scale S01-S02 plus car allowance £9,600 to £10,539 subject to negotiation (increase pending).

Application forms and further information from: Reverend Paul Thomas, Rowley Rectory, Little Wighton, Cottingham HU20 3XR. Telephone 0482 843377.

Closing date for applications March 12, 1985.

### RODINGLEA HOUSING ASSOCIATION LTD HOUSING OFFICER

Rodinglea is a charitable housing association providing rented accommodation for single people and childless couples in the east London boroughs of Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest. We manage about 165 tenancies, 154 houses in furnished student accommodation and 20 short-let properties. There is a development pipeline of about 50 units. We are seeking a person with an interest in the housing needs of young people to be responsible for all aspects of the letting, management and maintenance of our student accommodation and to play a full part in the running of the association. The post is likely to appeal to someone with housing experience who wishes to develop and broaden their range of skills.

The starting salary will be between £7800 and £8772, according to experience. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21st March 1985), please contact Rodinglea Housing Association, 279 Manor Road, London E16. (Tel: 01-474 1668). Interviews will be held on Monday 1st April 1985.

### SHEFFIELD AGAINST RATE CAPPING FOR THE RIGHT REASONS

### PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT TRAINING OFFICER

Sc3-S02 £5,992 to £11,025 according to experience

This post is initially for a 12 months' period and will be located centrally within the Personnel Department as a member of the Council's new Training and Development Team. The Team is developing corporate training policy and practice following the radical restructuring of the City Council's personnel management operation. Applications are invited from men and women of proven achievement in training and development in Local Government or industry. It is essential that applicants can work effectively as members of a team and can make an immediate contribution to the corporate training and development service, particularly in the areas of: (a) induction training, (b) implementation of personnel development and training programmes for young employees of the City Council.

LETTERS OF APPLICATION STATING WHERE YOU SAW THIS POST ADVERTISED AND GIVING FULL DETAILS TO THE CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER, TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD S1 2RH. CLOSING DATE MARCH 18.

### HOUSING DEPARTMENT

The City Council has, over the last two years, radically reorganised the Housing Department, developing 15 Area Teams to manage comprehensively its 32,000 dwellings. An integrated housing management system is being developed to provide at each area office facilities to aid the efficient delivery of services. As well as proven experience we are looking for a person for this post who shares the Council's commitment to provide a personal and responsive service.

### PRINCIPAL MANAGEMENT OFFICER

PO2g-h £13,326 to £15,387

Will act as deputy to the Assistant Director in the North Division, having responsibility for five area housing management teams and a centralised specialist rehoming team. The Council is currently undertaking a review of rehoming policies and practices prior to the introduction of a fully computerised rehoming system. The Principal Management Officer will be expected to undertake a major role in this exercise. A good grip of current housing issues together with proven managerial skills will be required. For an informal chat about the job, please telephone John Bailey (Assistant Director of Housing) on 0742 735403.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE PERSONNEL SECTION, HOUSING DEPARTMENT, TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD S1 1WA. TEL: 0743 754935. CLOSING DATE MARCH 18.

### City of Sheffield

An Equal Opportunity Employer



### HOMEFINDING IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PROJECT WORKER

Teenage Family Care

Northampton Divisional Office

(2 year appointment)

SW3 £9,532 - £10,107 per annum

An exciting and challenging new project is to be piloted in Northampton, with the aim of providing a fostering resource for the more difficult and disturbed children aged 10-17 years, who need the opportunity of family life.

We are seeking to recruit an energetic, enthusiastic and imaginative person, who holds a social work qualification (CQSW) and has experience in the field of fostering, to take on the task of Project Worker. He/she will have responsibility for recruitment, training and support of all foster parents working within the scheme. The foster parents will be paid an enhanced rate in addition to Boarding Out Allowance.

The successful applicant will be a member of an established Homefinding and Services to the Under Fives Team, which is based in Northampton.

Are you prepared for the challenge that this post offers? If so, please contact Sue Bruntton-Reed, Team Leader, for an informal discussion, on Northampton 34833, ext 5067.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Section, Social Services Department, Floor 4, Northampton House, Northampton. Tel: 38292. Closing date: 22nd March, 1985; Formal interviews: 2nd April, 1985.



Northamptonshire

Social Services

### VICTORIA CENTRE

A Multi-Cultural, Multi-Racial, Multi-Religious Community Centre (potential Urban Unit) funded to 1990 designed to build bridges between many ethnic minority groups.

### CENTRE MANAGER

£9,477

To develop the Centre's purpose by managing the premises, supervising staff of 20 and promoting programmes of Multi-Cultural activity.

### YOUTH WORK SUPERVISOR

£9,555

To develop an existing programme of youth and children's work and increase local understanding of needs of young people.

### ARTS PROMOTER

£4,000 (Initially Eight-Month Contract)

To promote an awareness of the Arts in Wellesborough and market the Centre as a Regional Arts base.

All Centre employees are required to commit themselves to multi-racial and multi-religious development. The Centre is an Equal Opportunities Employer. For Job Descriptions, further details and Application Form contact: The Chairman, Victoria Centre, Park Road, Wellesborough. Tel: 0933 77409. Closing date: March 18th, 1985.



## A NEW STYLE TRAINING CENTRE

Charlton Training Consortium, made up of Community, Voluntary and Statutory Bodies, is developing a New Training Centre in South East London. It will cater for approximately 350 trainees each year. Courses will cover a wide range of skills and will be designed to promote an Energetic Equal Opportunities Policy, with provision for Ethnic Minorities, Women Only Courses, and access to courses for the Disabled. On Site Childcare Facilities will be provided. There will be some day, evening and weekend use of provision geared to the Non-Vocational needs of the immediate community.

This Consortium wishes to appoint three trainers:

**TRAINER** 1. Motor Vehicle Body Repair/Spray Painting.  
(Applications are invited from skilled persons of either discipline).

**TRAINER** 2. A Reserve Trainer with a skill background in Electronics/Engineering.

**TRAINER** 3. A Reserve Trainer with a skill background in Automotive Trades/Welding.

**Duties will include**

- Ensuring that established training programmes are uninterrupted by absences.
- Assisting in selection of trainees.
- The design, development of training programmes.
- Efficient induction and assessment of trainees.
- A commitment to the Health and Safety At Work Act toward training environment.

Responsible to the Training Programme Co-ordinator and on Salary Scale £9,687 (inclusive).

**Details — Application Forms and Full Job Description from:**  
Charlton Training Consortium, Ferranti Close, off Westfield Street,  
WESTMINSTER INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, Woolwich Road, SE18 5TU.  
TEL: 01 317 9636

Closing date for return of applications: 29th March 1985.

Interviews will be held 2 weeks after closing date.

*The Consortium rejoices in the racial and cultural diversity of the people of the area, and therefore invites applications from men and women irrespective of ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.*

Charlton Training Consortium is funded by the GLC, The European Social Fund, and The London Borough of Greenwich.

## THE RAINER FOUNDATION INTENSIVE INTERMEDIATE TREATMENT IN HAMPSHIRE PROJECT WORKER, ALDERSHOT £7746 — £9114

(Starting point depending on qualifications and experience)

The Aldershot Intensive Intermediate Treatment Centre is part of the Rainer Foundation's North Hampshire Intermediate Treatment Scheme and provides facilities offered to the Courts as alternatives to custody for juvenile offenders. A Project Worker is required to complete a team of four in this newly established scheme. C.O.S.W. and at least two years relevant experience of work within the juvenile justice system preferred.

For further details and informal discussion please ring Bridget Gardiner on 0252 332010 or 332661.

Application Form and job description can be obtained from: The Rainer Foundation, Station Road LT. Project, 28 Station Road, Aldershot, Hants GU11 1HT. Closing date 15th March 1985.

The Rainer Foundation is an Equal Opportunities employer.

## COMMUNITY TASK FORCE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

CROYDON SURREY  
£132.65 p.w. (2)

Duties of both persons appointed will include: (1) undertake the landscape design of environmental and other works to be executed on railway land; (2) prepare, plan and assist in developing; (3) visit sites as needed. The ideal applicant would have landscape architectural experience. A background of working with or an interest in railways an advantage. MSC eligibility rules apply. Application in writing to: James Laming, Unit 40/402, in Whites Row, Spitalfields, London. E1 7NF.

## BLACKFRIARS SETTLEMENT are looking for a SENIOR PLAYLEADER

at the Waterloo Adventure Playground in the charge of a small team running the playground. Salary APT and C Miscellaneous 8 plus allowance for unsocial hours. Likely starting point £8,238 per annum (award pending). For job description and application form please contact Peter Hudson, Blackfriars Settlement, 44-47 Nelson Square, London SE1 0QA. Tel: 01-528 3621.

## West Midlands County Council

### COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT Vacancies for Research Officers

The Central Statistical Information and Research Unit is one team within the Strategic Planning Division of the Department. Its main responsibilities are:

- to provide a central source of data and information, particularly from Government sources, for all departments;
- to liaise with Districts and surrounding Shire Counties on data dissemination and exchange particularly in relation to strategic planning; and
- to develop computer use in, and computer systems for the Planning Department.

The following vacancies exist within the Unit:

### PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER

£12,243-£13,325 — Post Ref. PL 170

### PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER

£10,716-£11,562 — Post Ref. PL 180

Further details about these posts may be obtained from: Mr. S. Little, the Team Leader of the Unit on 021-300 8016.

For an application form, write or telephone, quoting post reference number.

County Personnel Officer, West Midlands County Council, County Hall, 1 Lancaster Circus, Queensway, Birmingham B4 7DQ. Telephone No. 021-300 7826. A 24-hour telephone answering service is in operation.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 20th March 1985.

The County Council has a positive Equal Opportunities Policy to ensure that all applicants are treated fairly.

## CYNGOR SIR GWYNEDD COUNTY COUNCIL

SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK DEPARTMENT  
PLAS TAN Y BWLCH STUDY CENTRE, MAENTWROG

## FIELD LECTURER

THREE YEAR APPOINTMENT

Scale 4 - 6: £8555 - £9114 + 7½% for working irregular hours

Applications are invited from graduates in one of the Natural Sciences for the above post.

The Centre offers a large variety of courses to a wide range of students of differing backgrounds and capabilities, therefore, a knowledge of and interest in other aspects of the National Park and its heritage will be required, together with proven ability to communicate ideas and mix with people of all ages.

The person appointed will be given the opportunity to undertake research in a chosen field of interest and evidence of previous research will be an additional qualification.

A knowledge of Welsh highly desirable. Sleeping-in duty will be required for which the appropriate allowance will be paid. Board and accommodation can be provided for a single person if required.

Application forms and further particulars from County Personnel Officer, County Offices, Caernarfon. Closing date: 22nd March, 1985.

## The Low Pay Unit

is about to extend its regional network of offices in the West Midlands and Merseyside, by opening a new Unit to serve Greater Manchester. The National Unit is now looking for a

## REGIONAL CAMPAIGNS DIRECTOR

£10,716 — £11,562 p.a.

to co-ordinate and develop the work of the regional unit, and to liaise closely with the National Unit in London. Applicants should be fully conversant with current social and economic policy issues, and have in-depth experience of Local Government. Proven abilities as an organiser and negotiator, and a willingness to travel extensively, are essential requirements for the successful candidate.

## PROJECT DIRECTOR — £10,716 p.a.

## PROJECT WORKERS (4 posts)

£3,004 p.a.

are required to staff the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit, which is sponsored by the County Council and some District Councils. The Unit will provide low paid workers with advice and information on minimum wage protection, employment rights and benefits entitlement; carry out and disseminate research into the growing low pay problem within the region. Applicants should have good knowledge of at least 2 of these elements and some experience in campaigning. The Project Director, responsible for the day-to-day running of the Unit, in addition, should have good organisational skills, good communication skills, and some knowledge of Local Government and/or Trade Unions. Experience in secretarial and administrative work will be a requirement for one of the Project Workers posts.

One year contracts will initially be offered for all posts. Letters of appointment, including details of work experience and the names of 3 referees, should be returned by 18th March 1985.

The Low Pay Unit  
4 Upper Berkeley Street,  
London W1R 6BT

The Low Pay Unit is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## ASHRAM COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

wish to appoint

## TWO EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Salary: Scale 5, £8,154

(Current level, increase pending)

## Post 1 EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT WORKER

## Post 2 WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT WORKER

Wanted for community employment project in Sparkbrook, Birmingham, to develop employment initiatives, especially co-operatives, and small businesses based on traditional skills in mainly Asian neighbourhood.

Details from: The Coordinator, SPARKBROOK ASHRAM COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT, 23, 25 Grantham Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham B11 1LL. Tel: 021-773 7061.

Closing date: March 30th, 1985.

## HISTORIC BUILDINGS

F. W. B. & Mary Charles, Architects

require

## FIELD WORKER FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS RE-SURVEY

and

## ASSISTANT ARCHITECT FOR CONSERVATION PRACTICE

The re-survey post is for eighteen months. The assistant architect would be permanent. Candidates with suitable qualifications please write for full details to Nash House, New Street, Worcester, WR1 2DN.

## HOUSING DEPARTMENT

### Programme Planning Officer

— Housing Development Group

Scale S01 £9,477 — £10,107

We are looking for a person of proven administrative ability to co-ordinate the Housing Department's input into all development improvement and maintenance programmes affecting the City Council's 100,000 dwellings. The creation of the post reflects the City Council's policy of giving the client a greater involvement in investment decisions. It also reflects the need to review expenditure priorities in the light of continuing Government-imposed cuts in housing budgets.

You would collate evidence about the fabric, condition and design of dwellings for incorporation into the department's computerised property data base. You will use this data and local estate management knowledge to prepare programmes which meet the needs of our housing stock and tenants.

You would prepare the reports and co-ordinate the consultative process by which they will be vetted. A "Development" Sub-Committee of the Housing Committee has been specifically created to facilitate this process and you would be expected to produce fluent written and verbal material for this Committee.

In addition you would be responsible for performance review of approved projects and progress chasing where necessary. A good working relationship with Direct Labour and Architectural staff is expected.

The post has section head status and is responsible for a site development officer and 4 clerks.

Application forms from the Personnel and Training officer, Housing Department, Room 2021, Level 2, Town Hall Extension, Manchester M60 2JX. Tel 061-234 4724.

Closing date 28 March, 1985.

## SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### Community Development Officer

— Indian Sub Continent

Scale 5 £8,532 — £9,114 (under review)

This post is available within the Community Development Section through Section 11 funding. The main purpose is to assist groups from Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, resident in the Central District of Manchester.

The worker will provide Community Work support by linking groups with appropriate sections of the Department to promote acceptable and non-discriminatory service provision.

We are looking for applicants with relevant community work experience. Formal qualifications are not essential but experience of issues facing minority groups within inner city areas, with particular reference to Asian Women, is essential. Racial awareness, the ability to relate to community members and formal agencies, to write clear reports, work as a team member as well as take individual initiatives are important. Closing date 28 March, 1985.

## Community Development Officers

— Ancoats and Miles Platting — 2 posts

Scale 5 £8,532 — £9,114 (under review)

Replacement neighbourhood workers are required for the Ancoats and Miles Platting areas of inner city Manchester. The workers will support existing commitments in the areas as well as developing new work both in Ancoats and Miles Platting and also possibly in other areas of North Manchester. In response to local needs, areas of work will include play and work with the under 5's, work with girls and women and support for locally managed community projects. The workers will be part of the Social Services Department's North District Community Development Team. We are looking for applicants with relevant community work experience. Formal qualifications are not essential, but a proven ability to work on a variety of community issues with local people and other agencies. Closing date 22 March, 1985.

Further details about the posts, the Community Development Section, and an application form are available from Director of Social Services, Personnel Section, P.O. Box 536, Town Hall Extension, Manchester M60 2AP. Tel 061-234 3867/3868.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

## MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

## Advisers to small businesses Town planners

They're asking for  
you in the third world.

Voluntary Service Overseas is looking for advisers to small businesses and town planners to work in Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Belize, Nepal and many other third world countries.

Planning and business development, of course belong together. Small third world businesses need budgeting, costing, marketing and management know-how. They also need a planned environment which takes care of essential infrastructure.

VSO work — being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment — has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the local rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

**VSO**

## VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

Why not?

VSO also needs...

Builders Carpenters Diesel & agricultural mechanics

Physiotherapists Midwives

Nurse tutors Doctors Community workers Town planners Fishery specialists

Livestock Small business advisers Craft specialists Foresters

Electricians Technicians & craft Teachers (English Maths Science & technical subjects) Home Economics & Commerce

Specialist teachers of the handicapped and many more

Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 8 Bolingbroke Square, London SW1X 8PH (S.A.E. appreciated). Query no. 313737. G/63

I'm interested in volunteering my qualifications or experience as a

Please send details about VSO membership ☐ I enclose a donation of £5/£10/£15/£20

☐ I enclose a cheque for £5/£10/£15/£20

Access VSO file ☐

Name

Address

## BIRMINGHAM FRIENDSHIP HOUSING ASSOCIATION

### DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Birmingham Friendship is a community based housing association working in multi-ethnic inner city areas, committed to providing rented housing to meet a wide range of needs.

In addition to our expanding new build and rehabilitation programmes, mainly for family housing, we are also promoting an innovative range of supported and residential care schemes.

This post calls for:

\* Sound professional judgement in briefing consultants to achieve good quality, low maintenance housing

\* Leadership and imagination in maintaining the momentum of the Development programme

\* Authority and diplomacy in dealing with lending authorities

\* The potential to contribute effectively to the Association's management team

\* In return we can offer an attractive salary and conditions.

For an informal discussion, contact John Crawley on 021-773 4941.

Application form and job description from:

Birmingham Friendship Housing Association

17 Braithwaite Road, Sparkbrook

BIRMINGHAM B11 1LB

## Area Youth Tutor

Gainsborough (Re-advertisement)

Experienced Youth Workers with a recognised teaching qualification are invited to apply for this post based at Horizon Youth Wing, Gainsborough. Duties will involve professional support to maintained and voluntary youth groups in the area as well as management of the base centre. The person appointed will join a County Team of 23 full-time members.

JNC conditions and salary Range 3, points 4 - 8: £8595 - £9551. Removal expenses will be payable in approved circumstances.

Application form and further particulars are available from the County Education Officer (PE/PJC), Education Department, County Offices, Newbold, LINCOLN LN1 1YQ.

Closing date: Two weeks from the date of this advertisement.

Previous applicants for this post will automatically be reconsidered.

**Lincolnshire County Council**

**BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ADVISER**

MOSS BAY ENTERPRISE TRUST LTD., WORKINGTON.

The Moss Bay Enterprise Trust was founded some four years ago to help stimulate industrial regeneration in an area severely affected by the economic recession. The Trust provides practical advice and assistance to existing and potential businesses in the area on a range of subjects, eg. Regional Development Grants, industrial and commercial property investment planning and marketing.

The success of the organisation and programme of assistance of its activities has led to the creation of a new post of Business Development Adviser who will be responsible for a range of specialist activities including:

\* development of new enterprises initiatives

\* promotion of the opportunities of individual grant applications

\* co-ordination and execution of the activities of the Trust

\* liaison with the relevant local authorities and other agencies

The post requires an energetic and innovative person, who will be able to demonstrate real success in the field of economic development or alternatively has a sound record of real success in the field of industry

If you can clearly demonstrate that you have skills and experience that will enable you to make a valuable contribution towards the activities of the Trust, then contact the address below for an application form and job description.

Moss Bay Enterprise Trust Ltd., Moss Bay Trading Estate, Workington, Cumbria, CA14 3TB. Tel: (0900) 68855.

The closing date for applications will be Friday, 22nd March, 1985.

## HACKNEY ADVICE AND LAW CENTRE

### ADVICE WORKER

(MATERNITY LEAVE LOCUM) Ref: E40

Need at their Citizens Advice Bureau an experienced person, preferably CAB trained, to start April-May 1985 to cover maternity leave period for up to one year. Applications from black workers welcomed. Section 28 (1)(b) approved.

Salary £5,772 — £10,382

Closing date 18 March 1985.

For application form please send stamped self-addressed envelope to: 44 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7EX.

GLC/CAB, 31 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7EX. GLC/CAB Encourages Equal Opportunities and Diversity. Race, sex and age are not barriers to employment.

All applications regardless of disability, race, sex and age are welcome.

**Citizens Advice Bureau**

**STOPOVER EDINBURGH**

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK — With young adults who are temporarily homeless? — Within an established and developing project? — Which demands a lot?

Give us a ring 031-567 2763

The job is in a voluntary project, involving emergency hostel accommodation, advice and support to find housing subject to needs. Challenging professional aspects paid on SCF 24-29 £7,250 — £9,800.

Recently agreed joint funding by local authorities enables us to appoint an additional

**3 PROJECT WORKERS**

For application form and details: Stopover Project, 9 Mayfield Gardens, Newington, Edinburgh EH9 2AX. Closing date: 27 March, 1985.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH  
Policy Services Division

### PART-TIME POLICY RESEARCHER

Scale 3-5 (equivalent to















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**INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK: 'Why is it we read about the formation of the first all female executive in Washington DC and not here?' Mary Stack reports from America where women have become spectacularly employable, and where pressure for further change is coming from an unexpected quarter. Below, Conagh McDonald examines the Equal Pay Act ten years on, and Angela Neustatter points out that half the nation's women are on wages below the poverty line**

LITTLE wonder that ex-Father editor Tina Brown and other go-getters have hopped the Atlantic to grab a bit of real action. In England there are very few women doing anything of importance. She states glibly. She is not alone in her opinion either. Gay Bryant (ex-editor of Working Woman) is another Brit who prefers New York and who says she could never go back to the classism and sexism of England.

How different from the US where one sees women in positions of power and responsibility across the board (and boardrooms) where one has legislation to back up equal pay and where it is taken for granted that most women will have a serious job for the major portion of their working lives. American women can boast of progress in concrete terms and the statistics speak for themselves. Not only do they make Supreme Court judges, oil-rig engineers, senators, bank presidents and astronauts with individual effort, they are extremely active as a group. They are fully prepared to lobby for their rights and jockey for the attention they believe they deserve, so that their voice is heard and heeded on a much larger scale.

Not so the ambivalent English equivalent who knows her place or at least suspects the worse, who toes the line, who plays with the notion of equality yet simultaneously builds an intricate safety net into her ambitions to allow for the inevitable

failure, if she really does know what she wants, why then doesn't she do something about it? And before anyone starts bleating back at me about Maggie and laudable female achievement, you can save your breath. As they say Stateside, she has done zip. To further the cause of women and to be in a position of immense public interest and unique international status. She may as well be a man in drag for all the encouragement she has given to women on the way up.

Why is it we read about the formation of the first all-female executive in Washington DC and not here? Well the obvious reason I imagine, is that we lack the number of women at this level to make such a notion viable. But maybe there is another deeper reason — we lack the flair, confidence and sheer panache of our American sisters, and this argument is not just directed at the young or established professionals, the few who have broken through or worked round the barriers. No, it is aimed at women everywhere.

An excellent example of coordinated female effectiveness can be seen in a group we would least associate with being strident and assertive, older women. Here in Britain, as elsewhere, older women are regarded at best as amiable old ladies, at worst as a group of weak and defenceless pensioners. The label is unjust, unkind and unsuitable. And in America women have taken it upon

## A finger in the apple pie



When it comes to the treatment of older women, America takes a lot of liberties. From the cover of an OWL booklet

themselves to do something to change it.

Jeanne Saeletan is one of the founders of OWL, the Older Women's League. OWL is a national grassroots organisation formed in October, 1980, with the exclusive objective of affecting public policy on the ageing of women in their middle years and beyond. According to Saeletan, the operation was set up to help women aged between 45-55 years, to help them to find their own way to aid each other and when individual assistance isn't adequate for the problem, then we rally together to effect public policy. Saeletan describes herself as an aging feminist, but says the League creates no barriers to those who seek admission. The older woman is desperately in

need of a new and accurate image, she contends, and what makes people realise this is the simple confronting of a problem and seeing the discrimination.

"Don't Agonise, Organise!" urged Tish Sommers, founder of the organisation, at OWL's second national convention held in Washington DC last summer. In more of a mandate than a slogan to her members, OWL's 10,000 members should be from all 50 states of the country, but what are their chief concerns? Basic living conditions, according to Saeletan, OWL's members are born of the fact that women live longer, poorer and are more likely to end up living alone for the last 15-20 years of their life. Seventy-three

per cent of the people living in poverty over 65 in the US are women. This is a fact of life that few women are prepared for, yet it is attributed to a number of features familiar to American society. Many women's health insurance is linked to their husbands, for instance, and this may terminate after divorce or the death of their spouse.

"Secondly, many jobs that women traditionally perform are low-paid and part-time, which means they are frequently not covered by benefits. Furthermore, many women lose out financially through being unpaid 'caregivers': their family commitments have often had to take precedence over career objectives and so they penalise their pension coverage after retirement."

OWL's role is frequently one of "putting bandages on open sores", says Saeletan, since the problems are sometimes caused by a society which requires a radical re-ordering of priorities, but a lot can still be done to help. "The objective is to open doors so we teach people how to lobby their local politicians — no matter how old they are."

OWL did exactly this last year with a militant campaign in the media on Mother's Day. Ads in the national press read "For men, women, retirement plans, medical benefits, profit sharing and gold watches. For women, they created Mother's Day."

So you can see it would be

wrong to think that this band of elderly activists will be easily appeased or mistaken for a party of tame pensioners — far from it. The National Office of OWL in Washington is busy testifying before the government on a number of crucial issues like budget cuts and social security payments, especially when legislation is being formulated.

The rewards for Saeletan are simple, but short-lived. It is gratifying to see how good people can feel when they have control over their lives, she explains, but sometimes it is despair about the overall fate of the country. "A second term of office for Reagan has spelt a precarious passage for much of the OWL legislation. But nonetheless, Saeletan remains undaunted. "As Mao and Doris Lessing have preached, we can bloom with age," she assures with a wry smile.

So OWL would seem to carry a message not just for older women, but for us all, to imitate — if we build together, we can create change. Networking for the common good is a formidable force to be reckoned with, but the choice is ours. If we do not want to be a statistic in Social Trends as one of a growing number of women in poor households here in England — then we must act. And we could do worse than take a leaf out of OWL's book. If the future does lie within us as women, then where are all the architects and engineers and planners?



On the picket line — picture by Kenneth Saunders

## The verdict after ten years — must try harder

TEN YEARS ago, the Sex Discrimination Act was passed. At the same time, the Equal Pay Act came fully into force, and the maternity provisions of the Employment Protection Act (1978) were introduced. More than 70 million women statutory maternity pay and job reinstatement rights.

Undoubtedly, these laws have removed some of the most blatant forms of discrimination. Women are no longer asked to provide a male guarantor or a mortgage as a matter of course. Job advertisements no longer appeal for "Girl Fridays" or specify that men only need apply. They have helped to change the climate of opinion, a climate which has persisted in spite of the government's efforts to reverse the trend for the growing involvement of women at work.

But these same anti-discrimination laws have failed to eliminate discrimination. The examples are everywhere. Take building societies, which may refuse to take the higher earning wife's income as the basis for a mortgage in the blind belief that the man is the main breadwinner. Their treatment of lone parents, especially women separated from their husbands, struggling to maintain the family house, can be harshly prejudiced.

The job advertisement may offer equal opportunities for male and female applicants, but the job interview does not. It contains a question about a woman's domestic situation which a man would not be asked. (This persists even though it is, in fact, illegal to ask such questions.) That was the recent decision taken by the Employment Appeals Tribunal. As for less tangible areas of attitudes, cruder chauvinism may have disappeared over the last 10 years, but change has been slow and painful.

You may well ask, have

women acquired any new rights at all through the anti-discrimination legislation? The answer is no more than a qualified yes. Ten million women, 40 per cent of the labour force, more than ever before, now work in full or part-time jobs. Women spend more of their adult lives at work, and less time in having and rearing children. But without question, the law has changed the kind of work women do.



Conagh McDonald, 1982

Women still form the majority of the vast army of clerical workers. They are the teachers, nurses and social workers, hairdressers, cooks, cleaners and home helps. In fact, three classifications of employment: professionals in health, education and welfare; clerical work and catering, cleaning and hairdressing account for over two thirds of all women's jobs. Even in industry women still dominate traditional industries of textiles, clothing and footwear, food, drink and tobacco manufacturing.

Women are found in every other industrial group, usually as semi-skilled factory workers, except mining and construction. There is some evidence that women are moving into non-traditional areas, such as public administration, metal manufacture and engineering, but the increases are small.

By contrast, the three occupational orders with the highest proportion of male employees, managerial, metal bashing, mining and construction account for less than half of male employment. Men's work is still far more varied than women's work. Men still have the lion's share of the more skilled, responsible and better paid work. The overall pattern of women's work has changed little over the past 80 years, in spite of the legislation and the good intentions.

Between 1977 and 1983, the number of female journalists increased by 1,428, chartered accountants by over 2,000 between 1978 and 1983, and many more became barristers and solicitors. Overall the proportion of women in top jobs, according to the Registrar General's social class, almost doubled between 1971 and 1981, but is still a far smaller proportion of female employment than of male employment.

Women still do not use the educational system as effectively as men do. The General Household Survey 1982 published last year showed that although rather more women than men in the 25-49 age group had continued full-time education after school, far more men than women used it to attend university or to obtain a degree or other qualifications. Even amongst university graduates, men were more than twice as likely as women to be in professional occupations.

The good news from the survey comes from the comparison of young men and women with similar educational backgrounds. That showed that there has been some progress towards equal job opportunities, at least in the initial stages of their careers. But men are still more likely to improve their occupational status as they become older and more experienced, partly because they take up jobs with a career

structure and partly because their ability to undertake continuous full-time work. Plainly family commitments hamper women's progress. Equality cannot be achieved without proper state child care facilities. While this does not form part of anti-discrimination laws, it has to be part of the state's provision.

So the verdict at the end of the decade? Must try harder. Far tougher laws are essential to overcome discrimination. These should include two vital changes: the burden of proof should be shifted from the person complaining about discrimination to the alleged discriminator.

Employers should be required to discriminate in favour of women by recruitment, training and promotion into jobs not previously held by women, using the methods of enforcement by threat of withdrawal of government contracts introduced in the USA twenty years ago. Tough, rigorous action, accompanied by better social services, including child care, will alone create the context in which women can achieve true equality.

Dr Conagh McDonald MP is Opposition spokesperson on Treasury and Civil Service.

Conagh McDonald

AN OPTIMISTIC picture of today's working woman as a high achieving, high earning being, has been so beguilingly painted by the popular media the past few months that we can be forgiven for imagining things are upbeat for the nation's women who go to work.

But it is not quite like that. A truthful perspective finds the bulk of women workers clustered in jobs where the chances of promotion, let alone meteoric rise, are small and in many cases nonexistent. Nor are they exactly high earners — although the average nation's wage is approximately one hundred and seventy pounds a week

one woman in 20 earns less than eight pounds per week and half the nation's women are on wages below the poverty line — set at one hundred and seven pounds gross. Emma McEldown, deputy director at the Low Pay Unit, describes this as "a crisis time" for women who go to work out of necessity and who do not belong to the "extremely small" number on high and rising incomes. She believes that with women's employment under attack, and with the low priority given by this government to the kind of work many women do, things will get worse. This in mind the Unit has prepared a report specifically on the situation, for the women's TUC, to be published on March 11.

And while the Equal Pay Act has ironed out some pay discrepancies between men and women, it has not been so helpful to those in the industrial sectors and manual occupations. Where men in catering get an average one hundred and three pounds twenty pence a week, women get an average of eighty-two pounds twenty pence. A general labourer will get approximately one hundred and seven pounds, a nursing auxiliary gets about eighty-four pounds and there are plenty of similar examples.

In their last survey, the Unit found 40 per cent of employers in Britain were defying the law by paying below the approximately £70 a week, fixed under Wages Council ruling in some cases. In others earnings were as low for women as £35 for a 40-hour week or 80p an hour for piece work. But while the government are keen to enforce law and order in many areas, they are outspoken in their belief that employers must not be handicapped by being forced to pay what they term uneconomic wages — and of 9,842 employers found breaking the law by underpaying, only two were prosecuted.

So the Low Pay Unit have

begun setting up offices around the country, specifically to help workers to know and fight for their rights. And some indication of need is that the first of the offices opened in the West Midlands has been receiving some 700 inquiries a week, the bulk from women. Last month, the newest office in Greenwich opened and another will open in Manchester soon.

It is a move welcomed by Neil Kearney at the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers Union, and he feels women are particularly in need of this kind of help and support. About 85 per cent of those employed in clothing manufacture are women and he talks despairingly of the body blow the industry has suffered in the last five years.

He says: "More than one hundred thousand jobs have been lost because firms have collapsed, and in many cases those were the better run businesses with a decent wage structure and reasonable conditions. They have been undercut by companies which pay women less than men wages and run factories remarkably like the sweat shops of the Victorian days. In the East End of London alone we reckon there are 2,000 unregistered workshops employing perhaps 20,000 people."

And he says it is ironic to find unions and the Low Pay Unit fighting to save the Wages Council which attempts to protect wages in the lower paid side of the private sector, because the government seems likely to abolish it.

He explains: "We do not consider the wages set under the Council are actually adequate. These are seventy pounds gross is a very small wage and well below the poverty line. But we have to face the fact that it is better than what will happen if it is abolished, so we fight."

Angela Neustatter

## Msprint

NAGS, Shrews, Crones, Viragos take heart. Mary Daly has restored your titles to their original glory. In *Pure Lust* (The Women's Press, £14.95) they are no longer terms of abuse but once again fine names for the "Lusty Spirits" of elemental women. When you get one of those officious forms that ask you to state your religion borrow from Dr Daly's terminology and put yourself down as a Nag-Gnostic.

Words are important to Elemental Women who by "Spinning/Spiraling Elemental Connections between Words and Sources" will "overcome" transverse the verbiage of axes. Very given to the oblique/obscure is Dr Daly not to mention irritating/irrational Use of Capital Letters.

But if you can bear with the style there is much good brain fodder. She makes a convincing case against the patriarchal religions lashing out at that arch "smoo" the apostle Paul and the "Queen of Heaven" John Paul Two. They are all part of the Cockocracy where a "perpetual state of Emergency" exists in which "some male-ordered activity is always made to appear prior in importance to the liberation of women."

It's exciting stuff a sort of

feminist Star Wars. Righteous Fury will sever us from the State of Severance, Lustful Women will be at one with the universe and we will aspire to the Spheres of the Third Realm.

As well as having all this excitement you will as an Elemental Feminist be able to blame men for everything — breast cancer, powdered milk, food poisoning, even women who oppress and torture other women, though responsible for their actions are seen as mere "instruments of the sadostate."

Once we have thrown off all the restrictions put on our energies by men we will turn into the cosmic rhythms, be in Time with the Tides and will hear the Call of the Wild. We shall wander the hills and Cathy in Wuthering Heights will be our model. But (and I know this will disappoint a lot of you), Heathcliff won't be a chap.

From Star Wars to street fighting with 10-inch fists, by Elizabeth A. Stanko (Routledge and Kegan Paul, £5.95). It's a careful, detailed study of women's experience of male violence and as such makes a pretty grim read. Stanko examines all the sexual aspects of male violence and

the complacent myths that abound on the subject. Battered wives and rape victims are still seen as deserving what they get, sexual harassment is a joke to many and incest thought to be totally non-existent. Her research shows the grim reality behind the complacency. Many more rapes occur than are ever reported, 75-80 per cent of incest incidents are never reported and battered wives can end up being murdered wives.

Next time you walk home at night clutching a bunch of keys and affecting a nonchalant you don't feel, think of all the other women in all the many streets doing the same thing. Elizabeth Stanko thinks it's time we started complaining. "I die a Queen, but I would rather die the wife of Culppeper." They were the dying words of Catherine Howard, wife of Henry VIII. How about? Am I dying or is this my birthday? — that was Lady Astor's parting shot or Texas Guinan's. "I want to lie in state at Campbells. I want for once to give people the chance to see me without a cover charge." All culled from the death section of Woman Talk: 2 another fine volume of quotes from Michael Newman and John O'Connor (Macdonald, £3.95).

There's much wit and good sense in the collection: "Hungry people cannot be good at learning or producing anything except violence." "Politics are usually the executive expression of human immaturity." "Not only am I angry, but I'm angry at all the years I wasn't angry."

It's a varied selection with many unfamiliar quotations though it would have been improved by more precise references. Never mind plenty of Mae West, including "I'm tired, send one of them home."

Susan Jeffreys

## Experience Artitechture. From \$4,000,000



AMERICAN DIARY  
Linda Blandford

Palm Beach, Florida

A NEW high — or at least a level of some sort — has been reached in the business of selling real estate. Hail to the invention of "Artitechture," the concept behind a tiny housing estate on Palm Beach that comes complete with "communing with bodies of water, verandah and privacy." At the Blossom Estate, reads the solemn offering, "the native flora and the dignified constructions are at once harmonious with the highest realms of the senses. Experience the fusion. Experience Artitechture. From \$4,000,000."

Nowhere, they say, is quite like it used to be but Palm Beach is still more like it than anywhere. The recent storm and freeze have burned away large chunks of the huge green barriers of protective edges and shrubbery that line the mansions, making the most of these unheard of peepholes, cycle past, peering through disbelievingly. Now and then, a juicy Baroness, caught on her thick gravelled driveway with

some fluffed Maltese terrier, bowls inside leaving behind an impression of straw-yellow hair and bauble-decked cleavage. Mostly there is silence or just a far glimpse of a woman in a long dress, moving slowly by the magnificent flower beds.

Each house more sumptuous than the last and so many of them inhabited solely by some shrivelled widow, living alone with her staff, evening after evening, puffing up the Kennedy mansion, up at one end of the island, is shut up this year. How woeful it looks through the heavy wrought iron gates around with "keep off" signs — as if Palm Beach gates ever suggest any other exhortation. Easy now to picture Rose Kennedy here last year — just another over-dressed, fragile old lady with her paint and hair-dye. And down the road, a world away, her grave is sealed.

Young does not mean quite the same in Palm Beach. It does to the rest of us. The widows walkers — men in their plump and soft fifties, hunched in their blood-washed thirties — would be more to be pitied than admired in harsher, more bracing climates. The ageing tennis pros, their \$50 an hour services called in to play doubles with husbands who

drink too much, wives who are determined to be like and powerful on court — do these modern day dancing teachers ever remember their college ambitions, their hopes and dreams, clubs or titles, their own?

There is in this month's Palm Beach Life, the local gossip, an advertisement that, within a peach-lined border, shows a blonde socialite-type in her forties, lying in an all-white satin bed, puffed up against quilted white cushions. She is wearing some kind of white tulle evening dress spattered with embroidered butterflies, three rows of pearls with matching bracelet and ring, stroking a white cat with one hand and laying the other on silver-wrapped gifts. Above her, a pointed and lined face, thick with make-up, she wears a tiara of white and pink Christmas fairy lights that are actually up. "The magic of Crystal Tree," reads the headline. Clearly, it makes sense to locals and sells whatever it is — fashion, I believe. Palm Beach is not a little bizarre. Let no one be surprised that its name has been copyrighted for a television series.

At dusk during the season, shortly after the maids and gardeners have been sent back over the bridges to West

Palm Beach (no relation), the well-weathered station wagon and sedan start to edge out of the better driveways. Time for another ball: tennis, cancer, heart, Red Cross, polo, whatever.

They pull up at the Breakers' Hotel to let off owners, any one of which is dressed in a creation that costs easily more than the car in which it travelled. This is the dividing line of old and new money (let Beverly Hills tinkle with its new money Mercedes and Rolls-Royces. The greatest status symbol of the rest of America — the dream machine of travel — is here merely a conveyance, some kind of old retainer. Old money likes to see itself as a link to historic Europe, to flagstones in the schloss, pheasants in the spiny, patina and snappy pomps.

What a joke it is to stand in the lobby of the Breakers watching the meeting of dazed hotel residents and old guard Palm Beach, the latter sweeping off to the gala cocktail hour in the Mediterranean room and a spot of noisy dinner-dancing next door in the Venetian ballroom.

Fellini himself could not have invented such characters. The odd used-up minor English aristocrat, sent back over the bridges to West

and innocent against the prospect of ghoulish ghosms and wax-like sleepwalkers, pinched, tucked, lifted and replaced.

The Breakers, built in 1909 by the oil and railroad tycoon, Henry Flagler, and inspired by the Villa Medici in Florence, is not without pretensions of its own, of course. Not every seaside hotel talks of having a view over a "masterpiece of infinity" (the Atlantic ocean), or has at its front door a fountain copied from the Borgia, or hangs along the loggia fifteenth century Flemish tapestries. And yet in spite of all its attempts at grandeur — the Michelangelo ceiling painted by 75 imported masters, the tie and jacket only dress code, the \$205 a night minimum charge (\$341 with tax and all that), the marble and the lilyponds — the Breakers has nevertheless turned into a cosy family hotel.

The grandparents promenade around its splendid halls each afternoon, waiting eagerly for the tea, sandwiches and rich cakes that precede the six course set dinner. The grandchildren run and play around the swimming pools, the parents play golf beneath the avenue of palms. On the easy chairs of the tea hall, the faded couples greet one another with the gentle gossipiness of tea-time in Bournemouth.

At night, with the sound of the sea crashing onto the wall beneath the window there is no beach to speak of at Palm Beach, another of those wretched ironies there is a tremendous sense of both well-being and a question. The heavy food, the rich day, the cast of characters have taken their toll. And there, tucked away in the local paper, is the final touch. "Videotape your will, now you can take it with you."

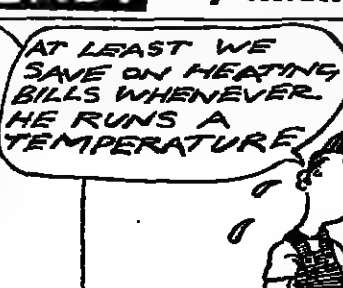
**SPECIAL RECIPE. EXTRA SPECIAL TASTE.**

Six rich, delicious chocolate bars. Yet fewer calories and sweeter than Fruitease. Ideal for Diabetics. You're better off with Special Recipe chocolate.

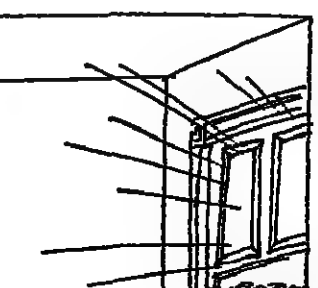
**Special Recipe**

From Chemist: **Special Recipe**

## BABY By Michael Heath



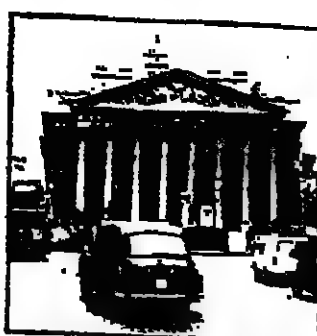
AT LEAST WE SAVE ON HEATING BILLS WHENEVER HE RUNS A TEMPERATURE



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They may not look like urban guerrillas but that's the way they're going to play it



NOTEBOOK

Edited by Hamish McRae

**SPECULATORS** beware. The Bundesbank has much moral and some financial support from the Bank of England and the Banque de France. It is itching to mount another squeeze when it feels it has the opportunity. The evident divergence of opinion on the two sides of the Atlantic about the effectiveness of intervention is becoming a little clearer. In Europe the central banks feel that they have learnt some useful lessons over the last few days, while in the US the scepticism remains. The European view, first, which in any case matters more: the experience of the last few days, it is felt, demonstrates that there is no point in trying to resist strong upward market pressure on the dollar. Even concerted intervention of the \$125 billion level, last Friday, is quite ineffective in the face of the market. That sort of exercise will not be repeated. On the other hand, the central banks have been very impressed by their ability to frighten the market. The Wednesday concerted intervention of \$15 billion gave them a measure of self-confidence that they had hitherto lacked. They are itching to have another crack when they think it would be credible. What therefore expect destabilising intervention from the European banks, acting in concert whenever they feel that they can be effective. In a curious way all the Europeans are now behaving like a proper currency bloc. Though Britain does not subscribe to the exchange rate fixing element of the European Monetary System she is no longer just a pavilion member. In the place where it matters — in the foreign exchange field — she is a player. She has the facts mastery of the EMU, exchange fixing agreement, but without the formal obligations thereof. The US Treasury is said to be holding to its view that intervention to stabilise the dollar is only useful on a limited basis despite the case made last week for more forceful action by both the federal reserve chairman Mr Paul Volcker and the treasury secretary Mr James Baker. A senior US monetary official was quoted as saying yesterday that while the US had agreed to "good faith" effort to stabilise the currency at the January Group of Five finance ministers meeting in Washington this could not change the fundamentals. Testifying on Capitol Hill yesterday Mr Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, said that a noticeable impact of last week's heavy intervention on the foreign exchange changes was the "very modest participation of the Federal Reserve" which is the agent of the US government in intervention operations. This Mr Bergsten argued indicated to the markets that despite all the words from the Administration the authorities in Washington like a strong dollar — or are concerned about the consequences of a sudden reversal in the foreign exchange markets. In the US the view — or rather views since there are more than one — are much more diverse. The upshot of all this? Expect guerrilla warfare from the Europeans, but no charge of the Light Brigade. And expect nothing much from the Americans.

Bad loans

IT WOULD be unfair to say that NatWest is deliberately

making its British customers pay for its bad foreign loans. But as an accident of economic cycles, that is precisely what is happening. The UK business is doing so splendidly that a huge increase in bad debt charges on international loans has hardly made a dent in the profits.

First, the UK business: this is being managed very well, tariff increases have stuck, there is tight cost control and a 2,000 reduction in staff. Bad debts are lower and lending has expanded. This is against a better economic background which has seen only 75 receiverships compared with 109 in 1983. The tax charge has 56 per cent of profits is higher than the City expected, even after the fearsome cost to the back of the Chancellor's budget. The rules governing the leasing business.

The higher tax charge has left retained earnings £120 million down at £202 million after a 6.3 per cent dividend increase. The capital backing, at 4 per cent of total lending, has also been left looking a bit weaker than the

City was expecting. But overall, there are plenty of people now willing to give NatWest rather than Barclays the laurels for the best management among the big four banks. NatWest's caution is in tune with the times.

It is also sceptical about the latest fashion, the move to free banking for customers who keep their accounts in credit. "There is no such thing as free banking any more than there is a free lunch," said Lord Boardman as journalists were about to head for his dining room for a lavish buffet. He meant that customers had to pay in the end one way or another, for their banking services, if not for press lunches.

Now look at the foreign loans (to which NatWest is less exposed than the rest of the big four). Why more than double the provisions for foreign bad debts at this point? Although there are some disturbing rumours from Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, the markets are less worried than a year ago, less below. It has a great deal to commend it. But the

fact remains that there is a sizeable credibility gap to all this speculation. The gap concerns how United can fund the deal, whether the mixture of credit and new shares it would have to drum up can be found.

"It just ain't big enough, and Fleet isn't breakable up," growls the Fleet camp, which is sounding rather fed up with it all. Perhaps the only sensible thing to say at this stage is that too much importance is probably being placed on the abortive talks. Their existence was leaked, at a very early stage, by a rival Fleet Street camp. In fact, the deal was never really on. The Fleet management, with its firm objective of not paying too much for anything, was bound to look very closely at the claims of such a young, however growth-oriented, company. The unrespected question is whether Fleet has the nerve to diversify; whether its leading shareholders will allow it freedom to manoeuvre by issuing new shares; or whether it is stuck with having to pay cash for any moves it might make.

Fed-up Fleet

FLEET'S decision to call off potential merger talks with Aitken Hume clears the decks for an eventual takeover bid from United Newspapers. Further, it gives United's chairman, Mr David Stevens, time to digest his other recent takeover in preparation for this, his big strike, perhaps with a partner to carve up the spoils. That, at least, would be the conventional City view of yesterday's announcement. (See below). It has a great deal to commend it. But the

Inmarsat awards plum £380 million contract

Bae wins satellite order

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor. British Aerospace has captured a prized £380 million contract to build up to nine new satellites for the 43-nation international shipping communications agency, Inmarsat. The highly prestigious Inmarsat order is still subject to final detailed negotiation, but is expected to be placed early next month after two years of deliberation. BAE will take the leading role in a consortium which includes specialists Hughes Aircraft of America and Matra of France, and the contract was won in the face of stiff competition from a group headed by GEC's offshoot, Marconi, and including Ford Aerospace of the US and Aerospatiale of France.

British Aerospace will have a 34 per cent stake in the construction work, building the satellite structure and providing the propulsion. The contract, when formally signed, will undoubtedly raise BAE's reputation as a significant satellite manufacturer and is expected to provide continuation of work and a few more jobs at the firm's plant at Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Hughes Aircraft will take a 49 per cent stake in the work and Matra a further 12 per cent, with the remaining share spread among smaller aerospace firms in Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.

Initially, Inmarsat is purchasing three communications satellites at a cost of around £150 million and hopes to have the first in orbit by 1988. But the contract also includes an option to buy a further six satellites, bringing the total value of the order to well over £380 million. Each of the new satellites has treble the capacity of Inmarsat's existing communications satellites, and the £380 million investment will provide the organisation with substantial capacity to expand its operations. Inmarsat currently provides high-quality telephone links, telex, facsimile and data transmission and various data broadcasting services to a fleet of more than over 3,000 international vessels. Demand for its services is rocketing at a rate of 60 per cent a year. It is hoped that the additional new satellite capacity will enable Inmarsat to provide telephone links on board aircraft. Several airlines have already shown interest in offering a telephone service. Meanwhile, Inmarsat executives must decide whether to launch its new satellites on the US Space Shuttle or Europe's Ariane. A decision is expected to be reached when the Inmarsat council next meets in Munich in July.

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NatWest beats City forecasts

City forecasts

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor. NATWEST raised its profits 30 per cent to £671 million before tax last year, well above what the City expected. But this was after record bad debt provisions of £351 million, £87 million up on the year before, because of an unexpected deepening of the foreign debt front. NatWest is concerned about new debt problems over the next decade. The bank also revealed that it set aside about £100 million from its profits against bad and doubtful debts owed by foreign governments, after a reassessment of the long-term prospects of debtor countries such as Brazil.

SE Council agrees on rules for new members

SE Council agrees on rules for new members

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent. The Stock Exchange Council yesterday finally agreed in principle to recommend to its members new membership rules which propose a "fixed" method of calculating how many shares new and existing firms should hold in the market. After several weeks of debate the 42 strong council decided that new firms will have to own 100 shares in the Stock Exchange as a condition of entry for membership. Existing firms will have to own 50 shares. The system is based on one of corporate membership through share allocations to personal members who will have the right to vote. The share split into five shares. The full details will be disclosed in the Stock Exchange's White Paper which is expected on March 18, or shortly after.

With 4,500 Stock Exchange members this will create a market of some 20,000 transferrable shares. There are already 200 firms in the Exchange — which will take up 10,000 shares — leaving the balance to be bought by new firms who are now likely to apply for membership. At the last count new firms who have signalled an interest in joining are estimated to be between 10 and 15 while the number of primary gilt dealers who will have to be in the Stock Exchange members is believed to be about 25.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hawker contract

HAWKER Siddeley has won a £50 million power contract from Indonesia, the first in a large national programme designed to bring electricity to rural parts of the country. The deal includes £12 million of government aid, which will be provided by Britain towards the £38.5 million cost of equipment being shipped from the UK where it is being manufactured. This represents a 32 per cent subsidy. FARM land prices have begun to recover from the depressed level to which they fell after the imposition of milk quotas last year. Latest figures from the Ministry of Agriculture show an average price by the end of January this year of £4,433 a hectare. Prices reached a record peak of £4,935 a hectare last June, before the impact of milk quotas had been felt, but fell to an average of £4,206 a hectare by September.

Fleet calls off link with Aitken Hume

Hume

By Maggie Brown. Fleet Holdings, parent of Express Newspapers, has called off discussions on a "mutually beneficial association" with the Aitken Hume financial services group. Fleet said last night, "It has not proved possible at present to find a basis of association acceptable to both parties and, accordingly, the discussions have been discontinued." The Fleet statement, which does not close the door on future talks, continues, "There was press speculation that these discussions, which could have led to a bid by Fleet for Aitken Hume, were part of a policy to thwart a possible bid for Fleet. This was not so."

Acorn debts top £47m

By Maggie Brown. The Acorn computer company rescued by Olivetti two weeks ago owed its bankers and suppliers £47.7 million by the end of a disastrous 1984 trading year, according to the shareholders circular issued yesterday giving details of the reconstruction.



Mr Chris Curry, Acorn's co-founder

The company's financial position, worse than anticipated, deteriorated dramatically between July 1, when its last accounts were published, and December 30. During the six months its net assets were nearly halved to £2.7 million from £17.3 million, and trade creditors, who were putting "mounting pressure on the company," by December, jumped to £31.1 million from £23.4 million. Although the Christmas period is supposedly the most important for the home computer industry, bank loans jumped to £11.1 million from £4 million in the six months, of which £6 million were distress overdrafts and short-term credits.

The document, prepared by Acorn's new financial advisers, Close Brothers, shows the impact of the £12.1m net asset loss, which is £9.9m more than the £2.2m reduction in net assets by the end of 1983. It also says that it had reached agreements with major trade creditors, Race Electronics, BSR Wong's Electronics and A. Electronics, to repay debts by instalments by February and March of 1985. It says that Acorn's relationship with the BBC, giving it rights to promote and sell its micro-computer under the BBC's name until 1988 in return for a royalty stand, and that Olivetti's option to raise its stake to 50.1 per cent, from its proposed 49.3 per cent holding through the rescue deal does not give rise to a claim for an early termination right.

Dealings in Acorn shares are due to recommence today.

Sturge plans Stock Exchange listing

By Mary Brazier. One of the largest underwriting groups at Lloyd's, writing groups, is finalising Sturge's plans for a Stock Exchange listing this summer. If successful, Sturge will become the first Lloyd's agency to gain public quote. The group arranged a share placing last year which left the directors with a controlling stake of 50.8 per cent, but stake in institutional and private investors who now own the nearly 25 per cent are currently traded on a matched bargain basis. The chairman, Mr David Coleridge, said yesterday he felt it was time to widen their marketability. The group would have a market value of around £50 million. Sturge's merchant bank, Kleinwort Benson, and stock-

Sterling weakens against the dollar

Sterling weakened against the dollar, in common with most other currencies, as foreign exchange dealers yesterday grew more confident that they were not about to suffer a new round of central bank intervention in London, knocking hopes of a budget base rate cut and making a mortgage rate rise this month look more likely.

Sterling sagged to \$1.0583 at one point and closed at \$1.0592, more than a cent down on the night before. But it was firm against European currencies, rising nearly 1.5 pence against the German mark to DM 3.6258, and the average value on the Bank of England sterling index dropped only 0.1 to 70.8.

Miners and oil

The International Energy Agency confirmed speculation yesterday that the UK miners' strike played a crucial role in preventing a renewed slide in oil prices this winter. Heavy purchases of fuel oil to feed the power stations sharply when consumption of oil began to fall sharply in the United States and the Far East during January and February.

Berrill to head new City watchdog

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent. Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of stockbrokers Vickers de Costa, and a former government adviser, has been selected to set up and head the new Securities and Investment Board which will regulate the City. Sir Kenneth, who is 64, will give up his position at Vickers and cut all other City connections before he takes on the job full-time in about two months. A salary has not yet been agreed but it will be "market-related" and is expected to be in the region of £100,000. Sir Kenneth will also give up all active share dealing.

UK firms fight IBM

A few small British micro-computer firms have got together, with government backing, to fight what they call the "Armageddon issue" of IBM's dominance of their industry. Mr David Broad, director general of the British Microcomputer Manufacturers' Group, said yesterday that if IBM managed to win the majority of the microcomputer market, as it has done for many years worldwide in bigger computers, then the future for the British industry would be bleak indeed.

Johnstone's Paints

The Group Results for the 52 weeks ended 1st December, 1984 are shown below with comparable figures for the 53 weeks ended 3rd December, 1983.

	52 weeks to 1:12:84	53 weeks to 3:12:83
Turnover	10,469	10,214
Profit before taxation	1,520	1,527
Earnings Per Share	11.28p	13.33p
Dividend Per Share	4.00p	4.00p

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Fibre-optic expansion

British Telecom yesterday announced the start of work on another 14,000 miles of fibre-optic cabling on the nation's phone network. This £20 million programme is to connect local exchanges, and most of the links will be less than 10 miles long. Until recently the use of the lesser light signals of optical fibres to replace electric copper cable was most cost effective over the longer distances of the inter-city network. Now economies of scale are working for the local network as well. Each of the cables in the new programme will be capable of carrying 3,840 phone calls simultaneously through 16 hair-thin fibres. But there is still a long road ahead. The national inter-city network involves 28,500 miles of cable and only 2,122 miles in fibre-optic today.

Harrisons increases Pauls bid to £116m

By James Kirkham. Pauls, the UK feed miller and maltster, faced a renewed attack yesterday when Harrisons & Crossfield increased its takeover bid to £116 million. Unless a third party intervenes the battle should reach a swift conclusion because Harrisons' chairman, Mr Tom Prentice, yesterday declared the improved bid terms final. Pauls' shares immediately rose 29p to 364p to come in line with the value placed on them by Harrisons' new offer of 0.82 of its own shares for every Pauls share. Harrisons' opening bid launched last month offered 0.75 of a share and valued Pauls at £107 million. The board of Pauls, which has so far resisted the offer, advised shareholders to take no action. Harrisons & Crossfield has been looking for

UK firms fight IBM

A few small British micro-computer firms have got together, with government backing, to fight what they call the "Armageddon issue" of IBM's dominance of their industry. Mr David Broad, director general of the British Microcomputer Manufacturers' Group, said yesterday that if IBM managed to win the majority of the microcomputer market, as it has done for many years worldwide in bigger computers, then the future for the British industry would be bleak indeed.

Johnstone's Paints

The Group Results for the 52 weeks ended 1st December, 1984 are shown below with comparable figures for the 53 weeks ended 3rd December, 1983.

Johnstone's Paints

The Group Results for the 52 weeks ended 1st December, 1984 are shown below with comparable figures for the 53 weeks ended 3rd December, 1983.



## 22 FINANCIAL GUARDIAN

Wednesday March 6 1985

Margareta Pagano looks at the man who will set up and run the new securities board

## Sir Ken goes fishing for City sharks

"PLAYING it safe" was the instant verdict yesterday on the appointment of Sir Kenneth Berrill to one of the most important jobs to be created in the City for decades. "Ken who?" asked cynics in the investment community.

Sharks may not feel an immediate need to flee London's financial markets, yet over the months to come they may find the Square Mile is not such a comfortable feeding ground after all.

From the viewpoint of the City and the authorities, Sir Kenneth is a near perfect choice, albeit a last-minute one. Although he does not completely fit the bill of "superman" that the job of setting up and running the Securities and Investment Board so clearly needs, he certainly comes close.

In his 64 years Sir Kenneth has straddled the worlds both of regulation and self-regulation. He is a Whitehall man from his stint as director of the government think-tank, the Central

Policy Review Staff, and an extremely astute City practitioner from his present post as chairman of Vickers de Costa, one of the most reputable stockbroking firms.

It is a fact not without irony that Sir Kenneth, chairman of Vickers for only five years after a long academic and government career, pulled off one of the first and "fanciest" deals seen in the present City revolution. Vickers sold out to the US Citibank, one of the world's largest banks, in a £20 million package just months after the Government dropped the restrictive practices case against the Stock Exchange which let the present changes unfold.

The current thinking is that Sir Kenneth will probably make rather a better job of SIB, the City's watchdog, than he did at the think-tank where he arrived in 1974 and ruled until 1980. A Cambridge economist, he had been chairman of the University Grants Committee, head of the government economic service and chief economic

adviser to the Treasury in 1973.

Conventional wisdom has it that Sir Kenneth's days at the think-tank were a disaster, that he turned an "exciting, pirate ship" brimming with innovative ideas under Lord Rothschild into just another part of the Whitehall machine. But although Sir Kenneth would admit that it did become incorporated into the machinery of government, he would also say that being a "buccaneer or a boat rocker" is not one of his qualities, and that such qualities would not be useful to a government anyway.

This side of his deceptively easy going character came through clearly yesterday when he rejected the notion that the chairman of the SIB should in any sense be a policeman. He believes that the broader interests of the City, and therefore investors, are served by competition, not stifling protection.

There is the by-now famous description by another Whitehall colleague who

called him a "Room at the Top man, a ladder man who wouldn't notice if your neck was on the rung." Sir Kenneth is said to have replied to this that he thought the comment went just a little too far.

Observers will remember his report "Review of Overseas Representation" which aroused a fury to match, if not beat, anything which came out of Lord Rothschild's ship.

Sir Kenneth, the son of a City of London clerk, went to the London School of Economics and was evacuated with the LSE to his wartime nest in Cambridge. There he became a close friend of Lord Kahn and has admitted that he is a Keynesian.

Coming from King's College is a bit difficult to be anything else, he has been reported as saying.

He went on to become a lecturer in economic history and bursar of St Catherine's College and later a fellow and first bursar of King's. It was in the college corridors that he first came into con-

tact with Vickers de Costa when he started playing the stock market for St Catherine's. It was Lord Kahn, then at King's, who suggested that he try Vickers.

Through those first contacts, Sir Kenneth developed a close relationship with the firm and soon got involved in running some of Vickers' investment trusts. He was a director of investing in Success Investment Trust and chairman of General Funds Investment Trust between 1972 and 1973. While still at Whitehall he was obliged to take his Stock Exchange exams in 1981. He passed.

Over the next two months Sir Kenneth will have to give up all his financial interests in the City before he can begin the arduous work ahead. For the moment he will remain on the Lloyd's of London Council — where he has picked up a lot of regulatory experience — but he has made it clear he will leave if any conflict arises.

He is taking on the job without knowing the salary

— although money is obviously not a problem since the City is footing the bill — for a body that does not yet exist, and without a job description or contract. It is just three weeks since he accepted, so he is naturally reluctant to make bold statements about the degree of regulation he believes will be necessary to make SIB effective. "It's a bit like a salted cookie where you have to find the right balance," he said yesterday. "I see it as a mixture of practice and policy and we can only see how much as the board emerges."

Although he dismisses the "policeman" tag he will, if he is to lead the market through the present revolution, have to be both aggressive and prepared to go out on a limb.

With the backing of his deputy, Mr Martin Jacob, who let it be known he was not prepared to take on the chairmanship, he will need to build a strong, dynamic team of practitioners and lay members.



Sir Kenneth—"I'm no policeman"

Ian Anderson reports on Nasa's advanced flight simulators

## Faking it to make it safer

Called the Man-Vehicle Systems Research Facility, it became fully operational in January.

Most other simulators are used to train flight crews and to develop and test aircraft. This is the first one to be devoted entirely to the study of human factors in commercial aviation.

Its research is expected to influence future design and function of aviation equipment, especially within the cockpit. Recommendations will be made to the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) and to airlines about flight procedures.

The Nasa simulator has four distinct but interrelated components: air traffic control, two cockpits housed in separate cabins, and a visual display system that gives the illusion of taxing, taking off, flying and landing. During experiments, the air traffic control system will be staffed by trained controllers from local airports, including San Francisco International. They will maintain a conversation with the pilots exactly as they would at a normal airport.

The pilots who volunteer for the research will be mostly air crews who reside in the San Francisco Bay area. It is considered an

ideal location because many of the crews are involved in long haul flights across the US and overseas to Europe and Asia.

The crews sit in one of two cockpits. Each cockpit is located within a hexagonally-shaped cabin mounted on hydraulic supports, about 20 metres apart. One cockpit is an exact replica of a Boeing 727 Series 200, a popular passenger aircraft which is likely to be in service for another 20 years. The other cockpit is from a plane of the future. It has been designed by engineers from Lockheed-Georgia and Nasa to represent the typical control system of passenger planes of 1995. It is called LN-1995.

Gone is the myriad instrumentation, switches and panels that confront the 727 pilot. In their place is a control panel that looks much like a desktop with touch sensitive screens. The pilot will have to keep an eye on only one screen which will flash up important messages.

The cumbersome steering wheel and column located immediately in front of the pilot have given way to small handles much like a joystick located immediately to the left of the pilot and to the right of the co-pilot.

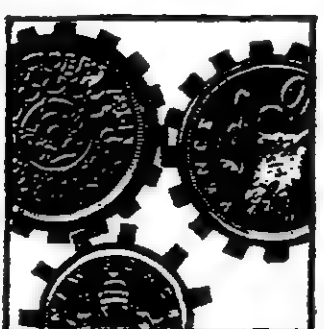
The new system is called sidestick control. The researchers want to know how a pilot of the future will react to such a system. Nasa says that there is a danger that the system will become too automated, thereby relegating the pilot to a minor and passive role.

The cockpits can be operated independently, or both planes in effect can be flown in the same air space so that comparative research can be undertaken. Sound can be added to mimic weather conditions, engine noise, landing gear extension, or setting down on runways. The feeling of turbulence can be created in the 727 simulator by using the hydraulic system to rock the cabin—a similar sensation is planned for the advanced cabin.

But the stunning feature is the visual simulation. Dusk or night-time airport scenes have been developed so far for 12 US, one Dutch, and three British airports. The work has been done by the British company, Link Miles of Worthing.

It is possible to fly between these airports. For example, the entire trip from San Francisco to Denver can be recreated. A pilot looks out of his window and "sees" the runway of San Francisco. Up to 36 other planes—stationary, taking off, or landing—are visible. He taxis, takes off and sees features around the city such as the radio antennae on the San Bruno mountains or the traffic crossing the Bay Bridge. Light planes pass by far below. Visual scenes en route are depicted. He lands in the "mile-high city" of Denver, again with easily recognisable features

## Problem pits could pay off if they're given to the miners



## ECONOMICS AGENDA

William Kingston

WITH THE miners' strike finally over, there is a need for highly imaginative initiatives to heal the wounds. One of these could be for the NCB to offer to hand over all its less productive pits, without reservation, to the miners who work in them.

An essential component of such a policy would be to set up a new unit within the NCB, charged with the task of doing everything possible, short of managing and subsidising such pits, to keep the technical and marketing resources of the NCB at their disposal.

A useful model for such a relationship is the Japanese Keiretsu, which is a key element in their business success. Upstream of the giant firms whose products are known world-wide, are thousands of small component-supplying firms which obtain from the giants, not just orders, but finance,

technical consultancy, and support of all kinds as markets change. This active paternalism leaves the small firms' autonomy intact, however, and the actual failure rates of Japanese businesses are no lower than in the West.

Yet there is a fundamental difference, typified by the British motor industry. In building up his great business, William Morris deliberately magnified the importance of sub-contracting, so that the burden of cyclical downturns would be transferred as far as possible to his component suppliers. Keiretsu has shown itself to be vastly more productive as well as more humane.

So, just as Honda takes the output of the 20,000 small component suppliers with which it has this type of special relationship, the NCB would agree to buy any coal which the "problem" pits could produce. Not at any price, nor yet at a price which could only be met by one of the most efficient Nottinghamshire pits; but at one which would take account of all the factors which have been so often rehearsed during the strike, such as keeping future options open.

Such a price should not cause the NCB any difficulty, in view of the concessions it has already offered in negotiations. Obviously the price would be the same for all pits that are "privatised", since otherwise the board would be dragged back to where it could be blamed for individual pit closures.

Such a programme would be beneficial in three main ways. Firstly, some pits that would have to be closed as "uneconomic" when run by the NCB, would turn out to be viable. This would not only be because of relief

from the heavy overheads of centralised administration, or from debt charges which would anyway have to be written off with closure.

Most cohesively, the psychic energy of pit-centred communities would be turned from disruption to constructive development. The single ingredient common to all economic miracles, of firms or of nations, is hope. Nothing has ever been remotely as successful as personal ownership for unlocking the springs of energy and channelling them into economic activity. Si vis monumentum, look at how well the National Freight Corporation has done since it became owned by those who work in it.

In spite of all efforts by both local miners and the NCB "Keiretsu" support unit, there will of course be a group of pits unable to produce coal at the "privatised" price, if wages remain at the levels to which nationalisation has accustomed miners. But this need not necessarily mean closure, since it may be possible for its new owners to keep a pit open by a self-imposed cut in wages.

This flexibility is simply not possible with national bargaining. And the more pressing is the choice between closure and lower wages, the more attractive is the third option available to miners — accepting the NCB's offer to move to one of its own "economic" pits.

The price of keeping a traditional pit-centred community in being would be identified, not least by the miners' wives. It could be envisaged that some would opt for staying put at lower wages, whereas others, presumably the younger families, would prefer to move

to higher wages and a better future.

Thirdly, without an end to the "union mentality," there can be no hope of attracting other industries to the coalfields. The North-West/South-East prosperity contrast is clearly correlated with localisation in the South-East, just as the growth of employment in the US has been concentrated in the "right to work" states.

What same industrialist would put a plant in any of the areas which have become notorious for pit violence since March, if he has any alternative site at all?

In the extreme case, where closure cannot be avoided, there is a crucial difference, even compared to the independent assessment that is envisaged in the terms which the NCB has offered. Any decision to close would not be imposed from above, by a distant management which can be claimed to have no care for the local consequences.

It would be taken by the miners/owners themselves, in the local community, with full consideration of all the monetary, psychic and social factors involved. Any breathing space afforded by miners' ownership could also, of course, allow the community to develop alternative lines of business.

This suggestion can no doubt be improved upon by those inside the industry. There could certainly be problems outsiders cannot appreciate. But without creative initiatives, the end to the strike could turn out to be no more than an armistice, with the NCB's bottom line the Versailles treaty of industrial relations.

William Kingston is lecturer in innovation at Trinity College, Dublin.

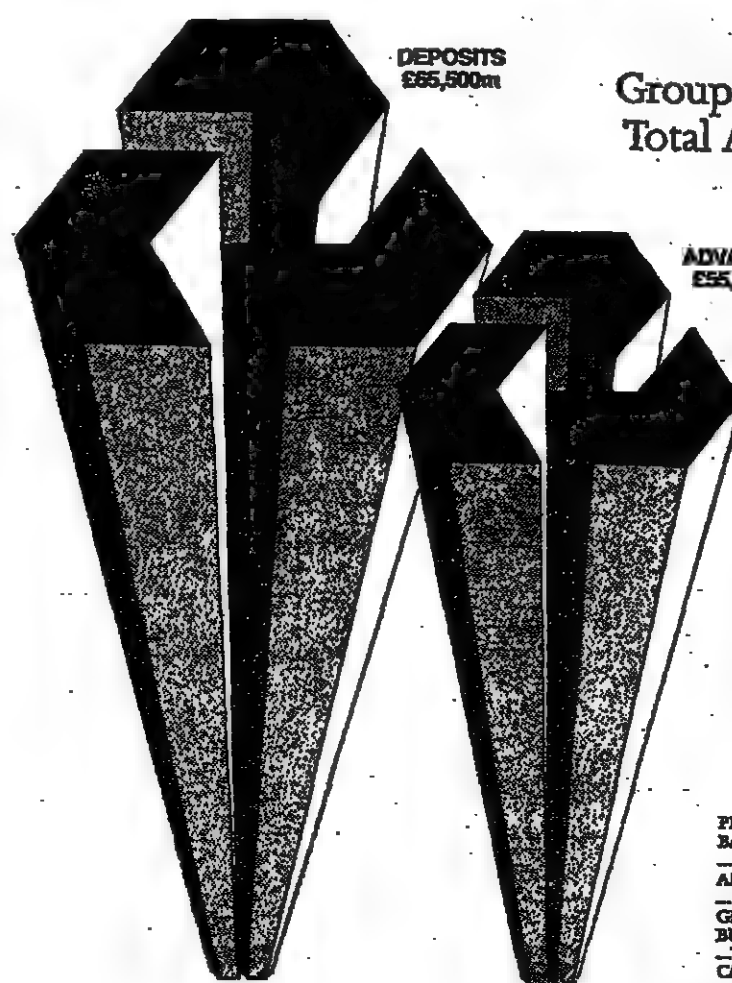
## WHOSE earnings per share?

## THE STORY SO FAR...

1974	+66.3%
1975	+34.8%
1976	+77.4%
1977	+20.0%
1978	+22.7%
1979	+24.7%
1980	+29.7%
1981	+21.4%
1982	+20.1%
1983	+33.0%

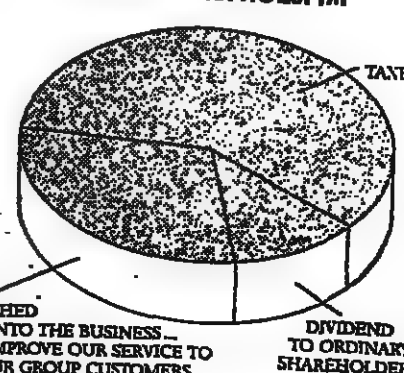
TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW...

## 1984 Results from NatWest



Group Profits for 1984 £671 million  
Total Assets exceed £71,000 million  
10 million Customers  
100,000 Shareholders  
90,000 Staff worldwide

PRE-TAX PROFITS £571m



PLoughed BACK INTO THE BUSINESS  
— TO IMPROVE OUR SERVICE TO ALL OUR GROUP CUSTOMERS  
— TO HELP FINANCE THE GROWTH OF OUR WORLDWIDE BUSINESS  
— TO HELP REFINISH OUR CAPITAL RESOURCES

**NatWest**  
The Action Bank

The Report and Accounts will be available on April 9th 1985 from the Secretary, National Westminster Bank PLC, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP



# Unilever powers up to £924 million

By James Ertelmann  
Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch foods and toiletries giant used its purchasing and marketing muscle worldwide to raise its pre-tax profits in 1984 to £924 million.

The earnings boost is flattered by the fall in sterling, but in real terms it still reflects a 14 per cent rise on the profits earned by the group in 1983.

Almost all of Unilever's consumer businesses did significantly better in 1984 with the exception of its edible oils and margarine business, which was hit by the give-away subsidies which the EEC imposed to save the Community's growing butter mountain. Compensatory measures to cut milk

quotas among dairy farmers also cut deeply into Unilever's animal feeds business.

Unilever's chairman, Sir Kenneth Durham, did not try to conceal his contempt for the European Commission's mandarins in Brussels, whom he accused of bringing "capricious distortion" to the market place.

Unilever prospers when it is left unfettered to market aggressively its huge range of detergents, margarine, frozen foods and toiletries to consumers who, in times of growing affluence, have more super-market money to spend. And no multinational corporation on earth has better control over its raw materials, invests more in process technology to

lower costs, or promotes more strongly its brands to win customer loyalty.

Worldwide sales increased in real terms by 12 per cent to £16.2 billion and the stock market, expecting an even better performance in 1985, added 80p to Unilever's share price which closed at 1240p. The dividend goes up to 35.2p (30.88p).

In the current year the Unilever board has decided to shed any spare weight that may remain on the juggernaut by jettisoning anything which no longer fits into its "core business" strategy. The disposals are likely to be on a bigger scale than previously expected and almost £100 mil-

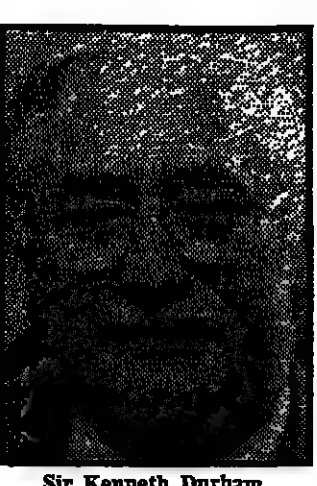
lion has already been set aside just to cover book losses on businesses being sold.

Sir Kenneth praised the recent acquisition of Brooke Bond as a "bloody good buy" but he hinted strongly that Mollison Denny, the timber subsidiary bought with the tea group, is being prepared for the auction block.

It is no secret that Unilever admires the fast-growing "consumer" receptive markets of the United States and South-East Asia. Unilever counts as a core business its slow moving African operations which have been hit by the crisis in the Nigerian economy. But fringes businesses in the UK and Europe which do not fit into

the edible oils, foods, detergents, personal products and chemicals categories are likely for the chop. The Walls meats and ice cream business, which has faced several lean years, is apparently safe, however, for the time being.

But major acquisitions now being lined up will almost certainly come in the United States where Unilever is still determined to come out on top with domestic rivals like Procter & Gamble and the food conglomerates. The entry stakes remain large, but the high-spending American customer, who loads his estate car with the supermarket with abandon, is just the sort of consumer Unilever needs to sell to.



Sir Kenneth Durham

## COMPANY BRIEFING

### Glass Glover seeks £7.375 m

Food distributors Glass Glover yesterday called on shareholders for new funds to finance another burst of expansion.

The group is asking for £7.375 million to spend on enlarging its network of distribution centres. Glass Glover's current plans include setting up in Luton, South Wales, Yorkshire and Scotland, and building a new packing plant. The expansion reflects the growth of Glass Glover's produce marketing and the development of contract distribution, where it claims to be establishing "an important niche".

Less palatable is the news that the first three months of the current year have suffered from poor weather conditions which disrupted supplies and hit turnover as well as the continuing fall of sterling which has restricted US and Canadian imports.

Increased distribution business is able to some extent to offset these difficulties, and Glass Glover says prospects for the second half are favourable.

Terms of the rights issue are one new share for every three held at 23p per share. The shares slumped 10p to 27p on the stock market yesterday. Dealings in the bill paid new shares start on March 29.

The group says it will, at least maintain last year's dividend of 3.45p on the increased capital. However, Glass Glover is clearly going to have to run fast to maintain performance this year. Acquisitions such as the Rankings Group will take a little while to come through to profit and are likely to prove more of a cost than a benefit this year.

### Consolidated Gold Fields

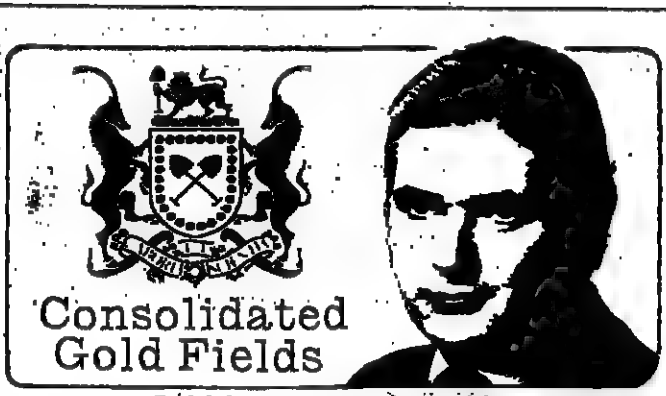
Gold Fields, the UK mining investment and construction materials group, is planning to raise between £150 million and £200 million by selling peripheral businesses during the next 18 months.

Between £15 million and £20 million will come from selling the non-construction interests of Bath and Portland, the aggregates company taken over by ConsGold for £51 million earlier this year.

Mr Rudolph Agnew, ConsGold's chairman, said yesterday that a great deal of interest has been shown in Bath and Portland's infrastructure, agrochemical and property businesses, which are now up for sale.

ConsGold increased its pre-tax profits by £1 million to £44.1 million in the half year to December 31 1984, helped by continuing growth from its Amey Roadstone construction aggregates businesses in the UK and US, which now account for more than 60 per cent of group profits.

Profits from mining investments, which include a 46 per cent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa, a half share of Remcon Goldfields in Australia and 26 per cent of Newmont Mining in the US,



Rudolph Agnew

were down by £1.6 million to £33.2 million. This largely reflects the 4 per cent downturn in the sterling gold price during the period. Amey Roadstone's construction aggregates interests in the UK and US, which now account for more than half the group's profits, were up by £1 million, to £34.4 million.

Mr Agnew said that ConsGold is still looking for further acquisitions, in the mining and construction sectors, which would help boost short-term earnings.

ConsGold finds it difficult

to predict the outcome for the full year because of the volatile effect which changes to the exchange rate and gold price have on its businesses.

The group is working on the basis that stability will gradually return to the foreign exchange markets, coupled with modest growth in the key world economies followed by a mild recession in two, or three years time. During this period ConsGold intends to reduce its borrowings and squeeze more cash from its existing businesses, Mr Agnew said.

### Grinstead's warning

Mr Stanley Grinstead, chairman and chief executive of Grand Metropolitan, warned yesterday's annual meeting that the company's operating profits—translated into sterling—up almost 16 per cent to £4.6 million on sales about 20 per cent ahead at £28.2 million.

With a two-for-one bonus share issue and a 27.9 per cent increase in the sterling dividend, planned for shareholders, the shares shot up 60p to 730p yesterday.

SHARPS of Turfiff Corporation plunged 45p to 295p yesterday after the board warned that it was confident about long-term prospects and profit in 1985, its profit for 1984 would be roughly halved to £1 million. Writing to shareholders about the purchase of a 49 per cent stake in Engineering Support Services, the board says that Turfiff's problems for the year, which ended in October, stemmed from difficulties, delays and claims on large and long-duration construction projects.

### Oriflame drops dollar

Oriflame International is deserting the mighty dollar, the group, which has its main factory in Dublin, will in future report its financial results in sterling rather than the US currency due to exchange rate distortions.

Oriflame has 25 per cent of the Scotchmail order company and currently reports in dollars. But Mr John Jochim, the chairman, says this method of accounting is not representative of the company's trading.

"Since only a small percentage of sales are in US dollars and in view of its (the dollar) substantial appreciation against the currencies in which we trade, the US dollar has not given a representative picture of the development of the

### group and its trading results."

Despite the effect of the dollar, investors on the stock exchange had no difficulty unravelling the message in yesterday's figures which showed full-year operating profits—translated into sterling—up almost 16 per cent to £4.6 million on sales about 20 per cent ahead at £28.2 million.

With a two-for-one bonus share issue and a 27.9 per cent increase in the sterling dividend, planned for shareholders, the shares shot up 60p to 730p yesterday.

### Provident tops £19 m

Although profits would have been up to £2 million higher but for the miners' strike, Provident Finance raised its pre-tax profit for 1984 from £17.8 million to £19.4 million—another record.

The group, which takes in consumer credit, banking, insurance and estate agency, has made "a good start to 1985, although high interest rates are unwelcome." The use of interest-free arrangements has made the group less vulnerable than it was.

The underlying quality of the debts in the weekly credit business has not deteriorated as was feared in 1982, so the special charge of £1.5 million made then has been brought back.

Edited by Tony May

### No change at AAH

AAH, the coal distributors, builders supplies and pharmaceutical trading group, yesterday reported nine-month pre-tax profits of £58 million, unchanged on the same period last year, turnover was £557.5 million (£555 million).

The company hopes to recommend a 10 per cent rise in the final dividend, a statement that helped the shares gain 5p to 124p.

The group says it will, at least maintain last year's dividend of 3.45p on the increased capital. However, Glass Glover is clearly going to have to run fast to maintain performance this year. Acquisitions such as the Rankings Group will take a little while to come through to profit and are likely to prove more of a cost than a benefit this year.

### Paint firms get facelift

Reckitt and Coleman's leisure division is going to modernise the Winsor & Newton and Reeves factory at Walsstone, where most of the UK's artists' materials are made.

The two firms are 180 and 200 years old respectively and the present factory site dates from the 1890s. Subject to planning permission, the group plans to spend £23 million replacing the old factory and building a new access road. The companies export 30 per cent of their products and business has been so good that 100 employees have been taken on in the past year or so.

### Johnson's wanes

Johnson's Paint has ended 1984 with a dip in pre-tax profits from £1.9 million to £1.5 million but has held its dividend at 10p.

Johnson's, the chairman, says that there are now signs in the industry that selling prices are reversing the 1984 downward trend. This gives the group scope to retain its profit margins this year at a time when raw material prices are still increasing as the dollar gains strength.

He reports that turnover to date is ahead of the same time last year and that with an asset base of 70p a share and over £2 million deposits and £2.2 million investments the company is ready to take advantage of any upturn in the country's economy.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

British Funds	1400-1900	1900-2300	2300-2700	2700-3100	3100-3500	3500-3900	3900-4300	4300-4700	4700-5100	5100-5500	5500-5900	5900-6300	6300-6700	6700-7100	7100-7500	7500-7900	7900-8300	8300-8700	8700-9100	9100-9500	9500-9900	9900-10300	10300-10700	10700-11100	11100-11500	11500-11900	11900-12300	12300-12700	12700-13100	13100-13500	13500-13900	13900-14300	14300-14700	14700-15100	15100-15500	15500-15900	15900-16300	16300-16700	16700-17100	17100-17500	17500-17900	17900-18300	18300-18700	18700-19100	19100-19500	19500-19900	19900-20300	20300-20700	20700-21100	21100-21500	21500-21900	21900-22300	22300-22700	22700-23100	23100-23500	23500-23900	23900-24300	24300-24700	24700-25100	25100-25500	25500-25900	25900-26300	26300-26700	26700-27100	27100-27500	27500-27900	27900-28300	28300-28700	28700-29100	29100-29500	29500-29900	29900-30300	30300-30700	30700-31100	31100-31500	31500-31900	31900-32300	32300-32700	32700-33100	33100-33500	33500-33900	33900-34300	34300-34700	34700-35100	35100-35500	35500-35900	35900-36300	36300-36700	36700-37100	37100-37500	37500-37900	37900-38300	38300-38700	38700-39100	39100-39500	39500-39900	39900-40300	40300-40700	40700-41100	41100-41500	41500-41900	41900-42300	42300-42700	42700-43100	43100-43500	43500-43900	43900-44300	44300-44700	44700-45100	45100-45500	45500-45900	45900-46300	46300-46700	46700-47100	47100-47500	47500-47900	47900-48300	48300-48700	48700-49100	49100-49500	49500-49900	49900-50300	50300-50700	50700-51100	51100-51500	51500-51900	51900-52300	52300-52700	52700-53100	53100-53500	53500-53900	53900-54300	54300-54700	54700-55100	55100-55500	55500-55900	55900-56300	56300-56700	56700-57100	57100-57500	57500-57900	57900-58300	58300-58700	58700-59100	59100-59500	59500-59900	59900-60300	60300-60700	60700-61100	61100-61500	61500-61900	61900-62300	62300-62700	62700-63100	63100-63500	63500-63900	63900-64300	64300-64700	64700-65100	65100-65500	65500-65900	65900-66300	66300-66700	66700-67100	67100-67500	67500-67900	67900-68300	68300-68700	68700-69100	69100-69500	69500-69900	69900-70300	70300-70700	70700-71100	71100-71500	71500-71900	71900-72300	72300-72700	72700-73100	73100-73500	73500-73900	73900-74300	74300-74700	74700-75100	75100-75500	75500-75900	75900-76300	76300-76700	76700-77100	77100-77500	77500-77900	77900-78300	78300-78700	78700-79100	79100-79500	79500-79900	79900-80300	80300-80700	80700-81100	81100-81500	81500-81900	81900-82300	82300-82700	82700-83100	83100-83500	83500-83900	83900-84300	84300-84700	84700-85100	85100-85500	85500-85900	85900-86300	86300-86700	86700-87100	87100-87500	87500-87900	87900-88300	88300-88700	88700-89100	89100-89500	89500-89900	89900-90300	90300-90700	90700-91100	91100-91500	91500-91900	91900-92300	92300-92700	92700-93100	93100-93500	93500-93900	93900-94300	94300-94700	94700-95100	95100-95500	95500-95900	95900-96300	96300-96700	96700-97100	97100-97500	97500-97900	97900-98300	98300-98700	98700-99100	99100-99500	99500-99900	99900-100300	100300-100700	100700-101100	101100-101500	101500-101900	101900-102300	102300-102700	102700-103100	103100-103500	103500-103900	103900-104300	104300-104700	104700-105100	105100-105500	105500-105900	105900-106300	106300-106700	106700-107100	107100-107500	107500-107900	107900-108300	108300-108700	108700-109100	109100-109500	109500-109900	109900-110300	110300-110700	110700-111100	111100-111500	111500-111900	111900-112300	112300-112700	112700-113100	113100-113500	113500-113900	113900-114300	114300-114700	114700-115100	115100-115500	115500-115900	115900-116300	116300-116700	116700-117100	117100-117500	117500-117900	117900-118300	118300-118700	118700-119100	119100-119500	119500-119900	119900-120300	120300-120700	120700-121100	121100-121500	121500-121900	121900-122300	122300-122700	122700-123100	123100-123500	123500-123900	123900-124300	124300-124700	124700-125100	125100-125500	125500-125900	125900-126300	126300-126700	126700-127100	127100-127500	127500-127900	127900-128300	128300-128700	128700-129100	129100-129500	129500-129900	129900-130300	130300-130700	130700-131100	131100-131500	131500-131900	131900-132300	132300-132700	132700-133100	133100-133500	133500-133900	133900-134300	134300-134700	134700-135100	135100-135500	135500-135900	135900-136300	136300-136700	136700-137100	137100-137500	137500-137900	137900-138300	138300-138700	138700-139100	139100-139500	139500-139900	139900-140300	140300-140700	140700-141100	141100-141500	141500-141900	141900-142300	142300-142700	142700-143100	143100-143500	143500-143900	143900-144300	144300-144700	144700-145100	145100-145500	145500-145900	145900-146300	146300-146700	146700-147100	147100-147500	147500-147900	147900-148300	148300-148700	148700-149100	149100-149500	149500-149900	149900-150300	150300-150700	150700-151100	151100-151500	151500-151900	151900-152300	152300-152700	152700-153100	153100-153500	153500-153900	153900-154300	154300-154700	154700-155100	155100-155500	155500-155900	155900-156300	156300-156700	156700-157100	157100-157500	157500-157900	157900-158300	158300-158700	158700-159100	159100-159500	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